IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,895—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
8th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	1250
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	1000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	1050
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	1100
31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	1000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
21st ,,	DELTA	9000	MOREA	1100
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	...	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
Marseilles	Rs. 504 or	Rs. 405	Rs. 91 or	Rs. 712-8
London	„ 627 or	„ 528	„ 940-8 or	„ 762

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Apil
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Apil
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
.....			
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Daenecker	9th Mar
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th Apl.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 579 to .. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via „ 823 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China ..	6017	N. Ginrocich	8th Mar. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	...2131	Friday 7th Mar.	5 a.m.	direct.
Lyngs	...2185	Mon. 10th Mar.	11 a.m.	*P.D. & C.M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 13th Mar.	9 a.m.	†C.M.

‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 13th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly).

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 13th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 6th Mar.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 20th „
†Indula	3358	„ 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	„ 17th „

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
6th March, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Karachi ..	5566	15 Mar..	..
City of Athens ..	5594	..	18Mar
City of Vienna ..	4672	..	26 „
City of Marseilles ..	8800	..	5 April
City of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 „	14 „
City of Benares ..	8973	„	23 „
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester..	5551	„	15 „
City of York	7810	..	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents,

PIANOS

Specially built for the climate of India, in a range of prices from the low priced domestic or popular piano to the refined and world-renowned instruments of not only high monetary value, but value in a marked degree of the highest musical qualities.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	Payment in Cash.	Payment in 12 months. per month	Payment in 24 months. per month
The Cramer Upright Piano	Rs. 350	Rs. 32	Rs. 18
Marcks and Co. District Piano	„ 550	„ 50	„ 27
Otto Piano	„ 600	„ 54	„ 29
Gebruder Neumayer Piano	„ 650	„ 59	„ 32
Gerhard Adam Piano	„ 700	„ 64	„ 35
Marcks and Co.'s Overstrung Piano	„ 750	„ 68	„ 37
John Broadwood's Colonial Piano	„ 780	„ 71	„ 38
Richd. Lipp Vertical Piano	„ 825	„ 75	„ 41
Schiedmayer Vertical Piano	„ 950	„ 86	„ 47
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	„ 950	„ 86	„ 47
Schiedmayer Overstrung Piano	„ 1,100	„ 99	„ 55
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	„ 1,100	„ 99	„ 55
Bluthner Vertical Piano	„ 1,100	„ 99	„ 55
Bluthner Overstrung Piano	„ 1,200	„ 109	„ 59
BABY GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Baby Grand	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 122	Rs. 66
Steinweg Baby Grand	„ 1,650	„ 150	„ 81
Broadwood's Baby Grand	„ 1,650	„ 150	„ 81
Bluthner Baby Grand	„ 1,650	„ 150	„ 81
Schiedmayer Baby Grand	„ 1,650	„ 150	„ 81
BOUDOIR GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Grand	Rs. 1,650	Rs. 150	Rs. 81
Schiedmayer Grand	„ 1,850	„ 168	„ 91
Steinweg Grand	„ 1,850	„ 168	„ 91
Bluthner Grand	„ 1,850	„ 168	„ 91
Broadwood Grand	„ 1,850	„ 168	„ 91
Bluthner Aliquot Grand	„ 2,000	„ 181	„ 98

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

EASTER 1913.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED

SATIN EASTER EGGS,
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS,
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS,
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

WITH SWEETS

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26. BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Enrebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised Rbls. 55,000,000
„do. subscribed „ 45,000,000
100,000,000
=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels. 3,500,000
=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds Rbls. 23,300,000
=say £2,455,000
£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangekok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Thaiping
Hamburg	Medan	Tienstin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 27th March 1913, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1912, declare a Dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday the 13th to Thursday the 27th March 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th March 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil" are invited to reach the Agent's Office, Naulakha Post Office, Lahore, up to 12 noon on 13th March 1913 (at which date, time and place they will be opened) for the SUPPLY of the following KEROSINE OILS: No contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the Opening of Tenders, unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders, except the names of the contractors or firms, whose Tenders have been received.

1. 25,000 Cases of 150° flash point.
2. 5,000 Cases of 125° flash point.

Tenders should state clearly in their Tenders what brands they propose to supply. Delivery of the oils to be made in such instalments as the Railway may require.

2. The rates tendered should include all charges for storage in Port Trust Oil Godown at Karachi (Kiamari), and subsequent landing in wagons at Kiamari Sufficient supplies must always be kept stored at the cost of suppliers in the Port Trust Godowns.

3. Full, sound and unstained cases only will be accepted

4. No particular form of Tender is necessary, and Tender may be submitted by letter.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of whole or any part of a Tender.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
20th February, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the supply of KEW and ASH WOOD HANDLES," during 12 months, commencing 1st April, 1913, are invited and will be received by the AGENT in his Office at Lahore, (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon of FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1913. Tenderer should give alternative quotations for one year and 3 years' supplies separately.

The handles will be required to be delivered at one of the recognised North-Western Railway Stores Depots, but may be consigned from out-station in accordance with the terms noted in the form of Tender.

The following are the approximate quantities of handles required :—

1.	Handles better or pick Kew Wood	21,500
2.	Handles better or pick Ash Wood	21,500
3.	Handles Hammer hand Kew Wood	16,000
4.	Handles Powrah Kew Wood	13,500
5.	" Shovel Ash Wood ...	10,000
6.	" Powrah Ash Wood ...	13,500

The handles must be strictly in accordance with out standard samples which can be seen in the Office of the Chief Storekeeper on any day at 1 p. m.

Further detail and form of Tender can be obtained by approved Contractors on application to the Chief Storekeeper on payment of Rs. 3 per copy.

All Tenders received by post or by hand will be opened in public on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1913, at 12 noon, in the Agent's Office, North-Western Railway. No Contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders, unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to present should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders, except the names of the contractors or Firms, whose Tenders have been received.

Earnest money as prescribed in form of Tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for the supply of Handles, and his receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 300 of other than Lahore circle will not be accepted).

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER, (K. P.)
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
26th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servant's Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOPAL BHIMAJI, late of Bombay Hindu Merchant, Deceased.

GAIABAI, widow of GOPAL BHIMAJI, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Cassji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of her minor sons BABU and ITHU and limited to the period of the minority of any one of them..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of Feb. 1913.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line. annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR, CORONATION MANSION, Dadar Road, Dadar, only for European, convent and schools handy. Rent Rs. 55 per month. Apply G. D Smith, Dadar,

TO BE LET 1st and 2nd FLOOR of "Bombay View" at Colaba, spacious compound with garden right round the building. Apply R. S. MISTRY, 43, Panday's Sanitarium, Colaba.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lease will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of Chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT.

Immense Success.
A GIRL WITHOUT A COUNTRY.
A Sensational Military Drama, conveying the Tragic Story of a Gipsy Conspiracy in the
Balkan States.
MAX LINDER'S APPOINTMENT.
SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.
THE ANIMATED GAZETTE.

THREE SHOWS.—6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11-30.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913,
AT 9-15 P.M., Sharp.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
"THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE"
Programme Specially Selected by
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

After the interval, our current programme will be given.

Prices for Friday's Special Benefit Night Show : Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.

From 8-30 P.M.
THE FULL BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS
Will be in attendance in the Garden.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.
TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. TO 8 P.M. (S.T.).
FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH (including Sunday).
ADMISSION—ANNAS FOUR.

MAIDANIA.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!
COUPON DAY.
Eight Annas admits to Circus
AND
ALL SIDE-SHOWS.
Performances—4-30, 6-30 and 9-30.

FANCY DRESS, CINDERELLA DANCE
at 9-30 P. M.
Band of the 14th King's Hussars.
A prize of a Ladies' Dressing Case for the best Lady's Fancy Costume.

The Floor reserved for those who obtain Dancing Tickets from the Rink Office during the Dance.

SATURDAY at 9-30
MASSED BANDS.

SUNDAY NEXT at 9-30
The SYRIAN OSMANI Co.
TURKISH AND GRECIAN DANCES.
A Wonderful Programme of
BALKAN DANCES
by Turkish Ladies.
ADMISSION TO GARDEN—As. 8.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY AMATEURS
with play
JACK STRAW.
Farce in 3 Acts
BY
SOMERSET MOUGHANS
ON MARCH 27, 28, 29.
Prices—Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
A RARE TREAT.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMMES.
In the distinguished presence of
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM
AND
H. E. REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE AND MRS. PEIRSE.
THE WORLD FAMOUS VIRTUOSI OF THE PIANO, VIOLIN AND 'CELLO.
CHERNIAVSKY.
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.
SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT
to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear
These INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Boxes from Rs.10 to 30.	Dress Circle, Rs.3.
Stalls, Rs.5 front seats.	Balcony, Rs. 2.
Stalls, Rs. 4 back seats.	Gallery, Re. 1.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform Half Price on gallery.
Children half price in all classes on SATURDAY only.
Seats reserved at ROSE & Co.
At the close of the performance Tram-Cars at Girgaum Terminus, and Taxi-Autos and Victorias available at the Theatre.
Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

After an unprecedented success at Bombay, Poona, Amravti and Nagpur.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.
GRAND SOUVENIER CONCERT.
SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH, at 9-30 P.M., S.T.
Mrs. C. SARASWATI BAI,
The famous Songstress of S. India.
PRICES—Rs. 5, 3 & 2.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., Fort.

CINEMA DE LUXE.
GAIETY THEATRE.
Manager ..... LEW JAMES.
6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY 10
COME AND SEE THE MARVELLOUS CHILD.
That is Packing our Theatre Nightly.
COMTESSE OLGA,
SHE SINGS.....DANCES.....PLAYS,
AND CONDUCTS A FULL ORCHESTRA.
Her sweet little voice is heard to advantage in her song from the opera
BARBERO O'SEVILLE.
SIGNORA CARMELITA,
Ballet Dancer and Grand Opera Vocalist.
MISS IRENE BERYL,
Bombay's Favourite,
ALEXANDROFF
in some most astounding Balancing feats.
OUR CINEMA PICTURES,
The finest series we have ever presented.
OUR CHRONICLE.....HIS NEW CANE.
How Harry sold his seeds...The Caretaker.
Cardona (Icenic)...Peter Pickle's Wedding.
A GIRL AND HER TRUST.
A Thrilling and absorbing Drama.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Our Prices always the same
NO ADVANCE.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
AND
HALL OF VARIETIES.
RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
3 SHOWS DAILY 3
7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 P.M.
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
MAZDIE (PRINCE OF MAGICIANS) IN NEW EGYPTIAN PARLOUR MAGIC.
OUR PICTURES.
REWARD OF VIRTUE.....(Comic.)
PILGRIMAGE TO FUJI.....(Travel.)
HALF BREED SCOUT.....(Drama.)
ENGLISH GAZETTE.....(Topical.)
MANY PLACES MANY LOVES.....(Comic.)
OUR STAR
MIRAGE (Drama.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

1 1-2 HOURS' SHOW. | **AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.** The Management has the Pleasure of Introducing to the Public | 1 1-2 HOURS' SHOW.
VENKANI THE WONDERFUL
THE GREAT INDIAN MAGICIAN.
THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED EXPONENT OF EASTERN MAGIC.
Don't fail to see his MARVELLOUS TRICKS !

1. The Talking Skull.	3. The Battle of Cups and Saucers.
2. The Magic Flowers.	4. The Living Skeleton.

ALSO OUR GRAND PICTURE PROGRAMME.
DEATH OR GLORY,
A Magnificent War Drama—2 parts—3,000 Feet.
PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN TIME.

1st Show.....	6-30 to 8	PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY.
2nd "	8-30 to 10	Commences 5 P.M.
3rd "	10-15 to 11-45	

USUAL HALF PRICES.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER
will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, England.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL"	"SHELL"
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED.

WANTE

REQUIRED.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSING FOR THE CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, BOMBAY. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 325. Four years' engagement. Free quarters and board. Only thosewho arefully qualified in Medical and Surgical Nursing and Maternity Work. need apply Applications (with copies of testimonials) should be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Cama and Albless Hospital Nursing Association, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—GOOD SECOND-HAND DRESSING TABLE, WARDROBE WRITING TABLE, CHAIRS and CARPETS, at once. Write, giving full particulars, prices, &c., to W.T.G., care of "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars, stating salary wanted, &c., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595.

WANTED, by a young Englishman BEDROOM with use of sitting-room, with full board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

AUCTION.

R. B. E. D COMPANY, No. 1, HUMM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 68 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 11th March 1913, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed confiscated goods:—

34 cases wines and spirits; lanterns; water meire; cotton threads; toys; glass stoppered bottles; needles; tin plates; amorces; sulphuric acid; sundry sample; cotton piece goods; old newspapers; hardware; chinaclay; watch case; deck chairs; steel joists and various other articles.

Also
At 5 p.m. (S.T.) in No. 10 Warehouse, Victoria Docks—
826 cwts coal tar.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 6th March 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FERGUSON ROAD.

On Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Ferguson Road, under instructions from Messrs Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, attorneys for the first mortgage and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Joshi Narayen Pragji and Joshi Keshowram Pragji, under and by virtue of the Power of Sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of December 1910—executed by the said Joshi Narayan Pragji and Joshi Keshowram Pragji in favour of the said Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold (Fazandaree) land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ferguson Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 839 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 179, new No. B 12114, old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 1-2813, 1-2814, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2107 (A) Street No. 1103, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to Bapuji H. Toonttes, on or towards the West by the property of Thomas Richard Lawrence and Kashinath G. and partly by the property of Luchmonjee Narayen, on or towards the North by Ferguson Road and on or towards the South by the property of S.S. Warden and B. H. Warden.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI MAIN ROAD.

Under instructions of Mr. Valabdas Jiwandas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Rai Zulekhabai, wife of Haji Umar Haji Ali, the mortgagor, since deceased, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th February 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, the undersigned will sell by Public auction, the following immoveable property on the premises, on Wednesday the 26th day of March, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) :—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurements 196, 2-9 square yards or thereabout, be the same, a little or more or less, and registered by the Collectors of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 403 and 404, New No. A-7677, Old Survey Nos. 583, 1-583, 3-587, and 584, New Survey No. 8383, and the said messuage, tenements thereon, being assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6537, Street No. 39 (2-4), and which said hereditaments are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Awabai alias Ruttonbai, on or towards the East by Eslampura Street, on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Kalkamoti.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, 29 Esplanade Road, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 6th March 1913.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar. 4. BOMBAY, MARCH 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consol	71 5-16		1-16
do. Rates.	89 1-4		1-4
2½ do. Sterling Loan	90 3-4		1
do. do. Gov. Securities	53 1-2	-1-1t	
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 7-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	27 11-16	1-1t	
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25 1-2		
do. do. at Berlin	20·39	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·87 5-8	-3	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	47th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 5-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	5	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady. Buyers at the rates.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £300,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Dull.
Futures	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Imports	1,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·86+·4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9·90+·05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl	Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July
6·53 +·01	6·58 + 2	6·58 +·02	6·57 +·01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·53 +·01	6·43 +·02	6·0 +·2	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·23 +·02	6·20 +·03	6·18 +·03	

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·07 July 12·09.
New York official Noon call May 12·05 July 11·98.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·30 July 12·29.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	29,000
" Receipts at " last year	43,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" Exports to Continent	5,000
Spot Cotton	12·75+·05

Futures—Month of May 12·05+·04
Futures—Month of July 11·98+·04

Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of May	12·24—01
Futures month of July	12·23—02
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

Liverpool, March 4.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet. Prices firm.

Tone Cloths Steady. Moderate viz.

Weft American "54"	11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80"	18 1-2

Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32"	12 1-4
Twist "32" W T C	10 3-8
Twist "32" B	10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	13 10
Twist "36" W T C	10 5-8
Twist "36" B	11
Twist "42"	12 1-4
Twist American "60"	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80"	24
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2 58 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 10
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13·8 lbs	8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range	3 1 1-2
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	2 2 1-2
" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500	12 9
40s Banner Mill Twist	11
Geo Mayall's Yarn	11
F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool	6 11-16
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
months	Mar.-Apr.
Water Twist American 30s.	10 1-2 pence.
" " " 40s.	11 1-2 "
Mule " " 40s.	11 1-8 "
" " " 50s.	13 12 7-8
" " " 60s.	15
" " Egyptian 40s.	16 1-2 "
" " " 50s.	17 "
" " " 60s.	18 "

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	3 1 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months	May.-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value	
Wheat Red Karachi	No quotation.
Do Months—	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs.	35 1-8 2-3
do Months—Mar—Done—Dull	
Barleite Russo—62 1-2 lb	35—1-4
Mar.-Apl.—Done—Dull	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	37 2-1 unchgd
Do Months	Feb.—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	52 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship	53 1-2 ungd
Do Months—	Apl.-May
Do Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	47 1-4—3-4
Do Months—	April-May
Do Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	47 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—	Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	
Linseed Calcutta	45+3d
Do. Months—	Apl.-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Sellers—Quiet	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 42—1-4	
Do. Months—	Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6 18 6
Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Sellers	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...12 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 11
Mar.-April—Value. Firmer.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 79 1-2+1-2
Yellow Metal	£ 7d. Unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 6t—3-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 14s.—Value.—Unchanged.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)...12-6+3-4
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone Steady with a fair business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12s. 9 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments—	Mar.-Apr.—Value

Tone—Firm but without activity.
German Beet-root 50 p.c.,. 10 1 1-4+1-4
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
10 2+1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
E A B & similar Crystal C & F India ...14 4 1-2+3d.
Months of Shipment...Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm. Moderate demand.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay .. 12 6
Month of Shipments ..Mar.—Value
Tone—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [5TH Mar. 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd Mar., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	171	138,085
B. B. and C. I. Rly	46	52,160

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912	8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. "	8 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened quiet but steady, rates being unchanged at 1s 4d T.T., 1s 4d 1-32 on demand and 1s 4d 5-16 for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, and private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady. The Banks will be closed to-morrow (Thursday) it being a public holiday.

We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s 4 1
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16
Do. do forward	1s. 4 1-4 April
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146
Shanghai "	..198 1-4
Japan "	..149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened quiet a 95 5-16 for cash and 95 7-16 for the settlement and declined 1-16 during the early part of the day, remaining steady at the decline up to the close. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	Rs.	95 4 0
Settlement	"	95 6 0

BULLIONS.—
Yesterday ready bar silver in London was unchanged at 27 7-16, but for forward the rate was 1 16 higher at 27 11-16. New York was unchanged at 59 3 8. The local market opened at 70 1-8 ex duty for the first settlement and advanced to 70 5-16, but later on the rate gave way to 70 3 16 at which it closes. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24	0 6
Australian "	"	23	15 6
Sovereigns "	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	"	78	1 0 cut bars
1st Settlement	"	70	3 0
2nd Settlement	"	70	5 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	"	82	7 cut bars
1st Settlement March	"	79	9 0
2nd Settlement	"	79	11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

The American markets closed irregular yesterday, New York being 4 points up in futures and 5 points up in Spot, white New Orleans was 1 and 2 points lower in futures and unchanged in Spot. There is no special feature in the markets at home, and nothing to indicate the tendency of the near future. The tone of private telegrams is, however, rather bullish. The local market opened quiet at much about yesterday's closing rates, good Broach being Rs. 319 and fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 300. Bengals were easier, fine M. G. Bengal March being quoted Rs. 266; and there were sellers of high class Oomras at lower rates. Business has been done in fine Nagpur March at Rs; 311 and there his been some demand for fine Broach March and April and for Khamgaon Akola March. Though the volume of business passing is small, the tone of the market is steady at the close.

For ready cotton there has been some improvement in the demand, but insufficient to affect prices to any extent.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	324-5	March.
Good M. G. Broach	"	319 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	315	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	312	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	"	309	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	306	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	300	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	281	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	274	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	266	"
Sawginned Dharwar	"	319	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	"	3 4	

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·57 —·01	6·57 —·01	6·57 —·01
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept.
6·56 —·01	6·52 —·01	6·42 —·01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·19 —·01	6·21 —·01	6·19 —·01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 14	0 B.T.
April-May	...	" 8 10	9 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—

Brown Delhi	Apl.-May	Rs. 9 8	0 B.T
Brown Cawnpore	Apl.-May	7 15	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	Apl.-May	9 0	0 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED—
Tone—Quiet.

Bold White Superior	Rs.	58	0 0
Mimbara	"	59	8 0
Black Kutni	"	48	8 0
Red Khandwa	"	54	8 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

April-May	...	Rs. 13	6 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 85	8 0
Forward	"	Rs. 34	8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 26	8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet but steady.
We quote.—

Bold	...	Rs. 42	8 0
Small	...	" 47	8 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—

White Fessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 10	0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	"	5 9	3 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,670
Bank of India	...	68 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	90
Indian Specie	...	67 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	490 1-4 Apr
Kohicoor	...	780 "
Manekji Petit	...	3,180 "
New Great Eastern	...	257 1-2 "
Standard	...	1,317 1-2 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Tra	...	570
Bombay E. S. & T. Ord	...	185
Bombay E. S. & T. Pre	...	176
Bombay S N Ordy	...	245
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,505
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		21
Treacher and Co	...	4 0

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	600

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on yesterday:—

Cotton	...	23,561 bales.
Wheat	...	18,019 cwts.
Linseed	...	7,691 "
Rapeseed	...	6,462 "
Gingellyseed	...	11,490 "
Poppyseed	...	5 "
Groundnuts	...	8,313 "
Castorseed	...	8,743 "
Rice	...	10,079 "
Myrabollams	...	3,165 "
Cottonseed	...	22,182 "
Mowrassed	...	27 "
Gram	...	2,864 "
Joowar	...	8,077 "
Maize	...	nil "
Barley	...	531 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 4.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 23,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000 do.
Exports to Continent ... 5,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·75+·5
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 12·05+·4
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 11·98+·4
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady.
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... do.
General Tone of Market:—
Advanced on spinners said to be bidding more freely, later declined partially under realising.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 4.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... 12·24— 1
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... 12·23— 2
Opening tone of Market— Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 4.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... do
Tota Day's Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 500 do
Total Sales of Surat ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 16,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9 90
Mid American at Liverpool... 6·86+ 4
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Mar.-Apr.	...	6·58+1
Apr.-May	...	6·58+2
May-June	...	6·58+2
June-July	...	6·57+2
July-Aug.	...	6·53+2
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·43+2
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·31+2
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·22+2
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·20+3

Manchester piece goods market—Is firm but generally inactive. There is fair enquiry for grey shirtings good.

LONDON, Mar 4.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn. 44 9 Done
Do. Bombay exhip (per 416lbs) ... Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg ... ... 47 6 Sellers
Do. La Plata...Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg— ... 42 0 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes . Mar— £ 24 7-6
do ... May-June— £ 24 0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K.... .....
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal...Apl.-May.—Hamburg... 71 3 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Mar.-Apr.—Antwerp ... 52 9 "
Do. Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ... 54 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ... Nomi
Do. Jamba Bad—Mar.-Apl. Antwerp ... ... Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels. Mar.-Apl.—Hull ... 47-1-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady.
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Feb.-Mar.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Mar-Apl. London... 40 6
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 4 2 lbs.) Mar.-Apl.—London... 40
Do. Club No. 2. Mar-Apl.—London ... 40 6
Do. Choice white Delhi March-Apl.—London— Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. .. ...
Do. Red Graded American per central—Mar. ... 7 6 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... ... "

LONDON, Mar. 4.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent. Sellers
F. O. B. Hamburg...Mar. 10
German Beet-root. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Apl. 10 0 3-4 "
Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double bags) Mar.-Apl ...13 "
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Apl.-May— 13 1 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market— Firm
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India Mar.-Apl. 12 9 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...Apl.-May 12 10 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Firm
Mauritius Crystals ...Feb. 12 6 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Mar.-Apl. 13 10 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Apl.-May... 14 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl. ..	12 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F Calcutta ...June.	11 3
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta, July-Dec.	10 9 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Mar.-Apl. ..	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... Mar.-Apl. ..	13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Mar.-Apl...	13 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market	Steady
Speci l Feature ...	Not much doing

LONDON, Mar. 4.

METALS.

		£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	66 0 0
" Best English Selected,		70 15 0
" Braziers	...	80 0 0
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet
Hard Spelter	...	23 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	212 0 0
Yellow Metal	...	7d
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. J. O. B 1, p.c. F O B Liverpool	...	12 0 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	3 3 7 1-2
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	...	3 6 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	4 2 6
Lead Pig English	...	16 15 0
Tone of Steel Market	...	Quiet
Silver, Spot	...	27 7-16
" 2 months hence	...	27 11-16
" Tone of Market—		Quiet with little doing

LONDON, Mar. 4.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	...	27 7-16
Silver 2 months	...	27 11-16
" Closing Tone of Market—		Quiet
" Tendency, etc., of the Market	...	Tendency unchanged
Rentes 3 per cent	...	£ 89 3-8
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	...	£ 74 1-2 P
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	...	£ 91
Sterling loan	...	£ 91
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...	£ 76 3 4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	...	£ 63 3-8
Bar Gold per oz	...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—		Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market—		do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	...	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	...	1 8 27-32
London at Paris Fcs	...	25·25 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks		20·45
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols		4·87 1-2
Interest day to day loans	...	5
Interest 7 days Market loans.		4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	...	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	...	4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	...	5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	...	5 1-8

LONDON, Mar. 4.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Mar-Apl—4 0 1- Sellers

General Tone of Market—Steady.
English wools strong and prices ruling very firm.
Crossbreds—Strong and prices ruling very firm.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 5.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Tone of Market	...	Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar.-Apl.	6·58	6·58
Apl.-May	6·58	6·58
May-June	6·53	6·58
June-July	6·57	6·57
July-Aug.	6·53	6·52
Aug.-Sept.	6·48	6·42
Sept.-Oct.	6·20	6·29
Oct.-Nov.	6·22	6·21
Nov.-Dec.	16·20	6·19

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi—1,001 cwts myrabolams, J M Bilimoria and Co; 100 cwts old iron, P A Kalkarni; 33 tons soap stock, The Indian Cotton Oil Co; 200 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy; 4,000 cwts myrabolams, L Pragji.
Massilia—16 bales wool, G Gulabchand; 24 bales wool, J Veerchand; 26 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 17 bales wool, Alijt Shawji; 44 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 19 bales wool, M Bahia; 7 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 8,093 cwts oil cakes, Volkart Bros; 25 bales hemp, R Muncherji; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales wool, R Ragoonathdas; 93 bales wool, A H Bunidalli.

FOR LONDON.

Persia—12 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola; 3 bales skins, R M Kooka; 2 bales curtains, L B Bhootwalla; 51 cwts dry ginger, M A Kayoon; 7 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 87 cwts dry ginger, A Hoosein and Co; 2 cwts ivory, H Nanjee.
Arcadia—1,482 cwts myrabollam, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi—205 cwts fennelseed, R Jeewandas and Co; 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 100 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed and 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.
Massilia—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 24 cwts rape-seed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER

Massilia—16 bales twist, Gozal Bros and Co; 2 bales cotton and 2 bales cotton waste, Allen Bros and Co; 2,600 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia—15 bales cotton carpets, Thos. Cook and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo—7,875 cwts cottonseed, A Khemji; 875 cwts myrabolams, J M Billimoria and Co.
Bevguela—15,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros 16,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Newburn—162 cwts myrabolams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Leslie—2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.
Glenmoor—2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, J Fachire; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Benguela—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts horns, E Mohomed.
Newburn—250 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th March, 1913.

81. Musketry Competitions.—The Carter and Inter-Company Cup Competitions will be fired on the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Range at Ghat Copper on Sunday 16th March 1913. Commencing at 7-30 a. m.
Rules and Conditions can be seen at Head Quarters.
80 Parade.—Thursday 6th at 7-0 p. m. Squad Drills, Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction in the Town Hall Compound.
Dress:—Khakki & Cap, Rifles & Side Arms.
Members entering for the Hamilton Shield Competition should attend these parades.
74. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing as follows:—
Saturday 8th March at 4 p. m.
All members who have not fired the Annual Musketry Course are requested to do so at an early date.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 6th March, 1913.

170. Arms.—All arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.
11. Ride Meeting. The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar by a train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.) Reference to the Current Programme Page 22, (Match No. 14) is cancelled. For match No. 14 "Leslie Challenge Cup" Conditions.—Teams of One Officer or N. C. Officer and 8 Rank and File will assemble at Santa Cruz Station on Sunday, the 9th instant at 7 a. m. where instructions will be issued.
Detail:
Friday 7th March.—Lord Harris Cup Competition, 200 Yards B.V.R Ranges and Match No. 6, 800 Yards G.I.P Ranges.
Saturday 8th March.—Match No. 18, 900 Yards, B.V.R. Ranges and Match No. 19, 1000 Yards, G.I.P. Ranges.
Sunday 9th March.—Match No. 14, Leslie Challenge Cup marching Competition, and Match No. 17, Highland Challenge Cup Field Firing Ranges, and Matches No 1 to 6, B.V.R Ranges.
172. Parade.—There will be a parade for "A" Company at Head-quarters, Connaught Road, on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. for those members who have not completed 20 parades.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

[SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 6th March 1913.

Programme for 2nd week in Camp.
Thursday 6th instant.—Holiday Hunting, (afterwards competitions).
Friday 7th inst.—Lloyd Lindsay.
Saturday 8th inst.—Drill and Revision.
Sunday 9th inst.—Church Parade, 11-30 a.m. Dress.—White.
Monday 10th inst.—Inspection by General Officer Commanding the Division, 6-45 a.m.
Tuesday 11th inst.—Point to point Team Races 7 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

H. M. S. "Swiftsure" is to relieve H. M. S. "Highflyer" as flagship of the East Indies Station.

THE Hon. Mr. Gokhale is expected at Poona on the 13th instant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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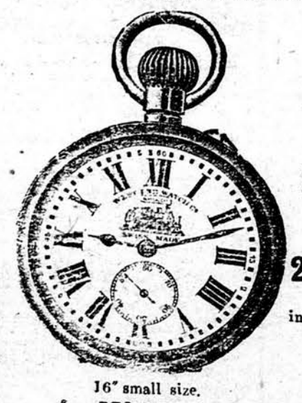
ANTI-MAGNETIC KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.



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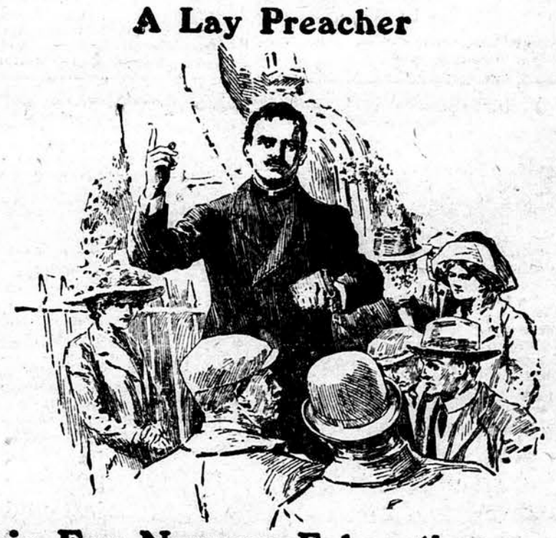
A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bod

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Fazilka 2,698 tons, Captain J. R. Rose arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Moulmein 220 February via Colombo with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 7 rescued crew.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itaura 3,365 tons. Captain H. Chidley arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Akyab 22 February via Colombo with a cargo of rice.

The steamer Washington, 2,609 tons. Captain C. Stege arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rotterdam January 21 via Kustiingi with a cargo of bulk oil.

The steamer Sutherl and 2,277 tons, Captain A Long staff sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Teikoka Maru 3,280 tons. Captain Y. Mizaki sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bayara 1908 tons. Captain F. R. Cammack will sail to-day for Karachi and Persian Gulf ports with a general cargo and 2 saloon and 120 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon will sail to-day for Kathiawar coast ports Karachi and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 14 saloon and 320 deck passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

The steamer Singu, 1,012 tons, Captain W. Bellurison arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Rangoon 22nd February, with a Cargo of Kerosine oil, consigned to Shaw Wallace and Co.

The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain T. Feathers arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Mohammarah, 24th February, with a cargo of petroleum and all fuel.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain H. F. Omen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Calcutta, via C ast Ports, with a general Cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer.....Capt R A Nugento ... ... R N Flag-ship
H M S Philomel .. Comdr Pallard .... R N-vy
H M S Sphinx .. .. ..Comdr Geo J Todd ... Spl Ser Sl
R I M S Harlinge ..Comdr R H Gibson ... ...
R I M S Minto ....Comdr G H Finn's ..... R I Marine
H T Plassy.....Comdr Andrews ...Trsp, ship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 5

Aviemore ...2301 Rosf..11.....W & A G & Co
Arcadia.....3513 Bardham ..... P & O Co
African Monarch ..2593 Dakers ...
Bhadur..... .....2 36 Peel .....T M & Co
Barjora ....1903 Cormick M M Co
Belgravia France.....2168 Cargill ..... Yule and Co
Breconian ....3577 Jones...W & A G & Co
Bombay ..... 2497 Turner .. ..
Paris..... ..737 Coates... ..... Arab Steamers
Firoozi... ....2029 Primrose ...Bo and P S N Co.
Fairport ....2413 Greig... .....
Ferrara.....717 Feathers ....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date	Agents
A Arabistan		3307	Davies	..	M M and Co
B Hindoo		3156	Groves	..Hull	...8-3 .. J Finlay
C & K Crown of Castile		2827	M-Killops	... Genoa ..	5-3 ..K Nixon & Co
D & E Clan Matheson		3052	Harris	.. J F & Co	
F Assaye		4359	Cockman	..Shanghai	...12-3 .. P & O Co
H Mansuri		20 2	Jone	.. Jeljeli	....1-3 .. Bo and P S N Co
K Kawachi Maru		3821	Christiansen	.... Kobe	..6-3...N Y Kaisha
M Netherpark		2804	Taylor	... .	W and A G and Co
N Clan Leslie		2429	Henderson	...7-3	J F and Co
O Lowmoor		2516	Pippet	W & A	& Co
P Crotafels		3052	Jo-ken	..Bamberg	7-3 .. W and A Graham Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Karachi	518	Morrison	..Liverpool	K N and Co
2	Masilia	3250	Thomson	..Liverpool	9-3 W & A G & Co
3	Pandua	2126	Sandcock	.....Durban	...6-3 M & Co
4	Wearbeck	2416	Thompson	...Millsbro	... W & A G & Co
5	Newburn	2327	Richard	..Antwerp	...10-3 W & A G & Co
6	Benguela	3533	Owen	....Antwerp	... 8-3...W & A G & Co
7	Habsburg	2 94	Siberch	.....Priede	... 16-3.....A L S N Co
10&11	Uilenna	3381	Pratt	.....Calcutta	... M M and Co
12&13	Persia	4154	Bradshaw	.....	8-3 ... P and O Co
14	Dwarka	7-9	Moxon	.....	Bushehr ..... 6-3 .... M M and Co
15	Fazilka	2699	Rose	...Mourneia	... 1-3 M M and Co
16	Glenmoor	1 83	Tait	....Antwerp	... 7-3 ..W & A G & Co

H W P D

Netravati		Repairing	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Erabin	Bo S N Co
	3	ton Crane	
Kola	510	Elton	Repairing ..M M & Co

ARRIVALS

Feb	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Fazilka	Rose	M'moin Feb 27
5	Itaura	Chidley	Akyab, ,, 22
	Washington	Stege	Kustenji etc.
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi, Mar 3
	Singu	Murison	Rangoon, Feb 28
	Ferrara	Feathers	M'mara, ,, 24
	Virawa	Owen	Calcutta Jan 4
	H. T. Plassy	Andrews	Southampton, Feb 12

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
5	Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta
	Teikoka Maru	Misaki	Calcutta
	Kobefels	Tsisis	Calcutta
	Master	Cotrell	Jeda

The following vessels obtained pratical arances on Wednesday.

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon for Basreh etc.
" Barjora, Cammack for Basreh etc.
" Firooze, Primrose for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Vormaarts, for Trieste &c.
" Hoseine, for Jedah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived in London in the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay, via Lamu yesterday.

The Societa Navigazione Italiane Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Sardegna, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 4th instant. The Asiatic Co's steamer Ischia left Penang for Bombay on the 4th instant and is expected here on the 13th instant.

B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GUITERMAN.—March 2, at Aligarh, the wife of C. E. Guiterman, I. C. S., of a son.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat, 10-30.
Hindu Maha Shivratri, Bank Holiday.
B. L. H. Inspection by General Commanding the Bombay Brigade, 6-45 a.m.
Bombay Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.
Annual Athletic Sports of the Grant Medical College, at the Oval, 3 p.m.
Public lecture by Mr. F. T. Brooks, on "Making of the Better Man," at the Chikitsak Samuha Students' Union Hall, opposite Prarthana Samaj, 5-30 p.m. (B. T.)
Olympia Picture Palace, 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; and 11 to 12-30 p. m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, 6 30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: It is useless to utter a truth which has no transpiercing power.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Persia" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2 30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mollandaine, Band Master, commencing at 3 p.m., today.

March .....Old Comrades...C. Teike
Overture.....Zampa..... Herold
Duet for Cornet and Euphonium... Excelsior .....Belfe
Selection .....The Belle of New York .... G Kerker
Valse .....Rhein Sagen.....Gung'l
{a Gavotte...Hearts and Flowers M. Tosti
{b Two Step Patrol..The Baby Parade. Pryor
Selection.....Harry Lauder's Songs...Hume

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Kawachi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.

MASHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February 1913 was 2,353, the daily average being 84. New admissions, 509. Parsees 284; Mahomedans 535; Hindoos 1,305; Christians 229; and 63 children were vaccinated this month.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of February 1913, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,736. Among them the number of new admission was 397 comprising men 107, women 149, children 150. The average daily attendance was 62.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of February 1913, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,620. Among them, the number of new admissions was 515 ; classified as follows :—Mahomedan, 1; Bhattias, 54; Vanias, 115 ; Brahmins, 105; Lohanas, 17; other castes, 2 ; Christians, 1 ; total 545 (306 men, 103 women, and 136 children). The average daily attendance was 94.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR-CAR.—A Hindu, named Appa Bicaji (40), was on Tuesday last knocked down by a motor car driven by Mr. R. S. Powala, at the corner of French and Sandhurst-roads. The man was going in the direction of Chowpatti, but the way in which he held his umbrella prevented him from seeing what was happening before him. The car came from his opposite direction and struck him in front. He sustained some injuris and was taken in the same car to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, BOMBAY.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Bombay, Mr. F. T. Brooks, an educated Englishman, who has lived thirteen years in India, mixing intimately with the Indian people—a student of ancient Indian lore and a close observer of modern life in the East and West alike, will deliver a series of three lectures in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 6-30 p. m. General subject—Irrestible Ethics or Selfish Altruism : a plea for sincerity and a call to duty. Friday, 7th March—Man, the knower. Saturday, 8th March—Man, the impulse rider. Tuesday, 11th March—Man, the body dweller. Members are also requested to purchase tickets for it is proposed to give over the income to Mr. Brooks to continue his useful work.

THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION ALONG HILLS AND NORTH-EAST INDIA.

Simla, Mar. 5.

Precipitation has been nearly general in the east and the north of the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Chota Nagpur; fairly general in the east of Central India, the north Bengal; and local in the south-west Punjab and the Central Provinces. the Chief amounts of fall :—Simla, 2 inches, Khushab, Delhi 1-2 inch; Ludhiana, Dehra Dun, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, 3-4; Muktesar, Bahraich, 1 1-2; Roorkee Meerut, Bareilly, Cawnpore 1; Gaya Patna, 1 2 inch, Hazaribagh 1 1-2; Ranchi, 1 inch.

The depression has nearly dissipated but is still affecting the weather, chiefly along the hills and in the north-east India.

Forecast:—Fairly general rain in the, north east India, a few showers in the Punjab, the United Provinces, and the central parts of the country.

HEAVEY RAIN AND HAIL IN U.P.

Banares, Mar. 5.

The weather had been cloudy for several days, and it had been drizzling since Sunday, but last night there was a heavy downpour. Reports have reached from the neighbouring districts that in certain places considerable damage has been done to the standing corps by hail.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd March giving data for the preceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern and the extreme eastern districts; Rawalpindi has had 0·22"; Lahore 0·29"; and Delhi 0·45". Skies are clear in the north and the south-west Punjab, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is lower than usual, the deficiency during the day ranging from 11o F to 18o F.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the extreme western districts; Mainpuri has had 0·25"; Cawnpore 0·94" and Allahabad 0·74". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect: minimum temperature is also below normal in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperatnre is lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0·11" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the eastern districts, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the eastern districts. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and clear in the Bombay Deccan. The air is damper than usual at Poona and Hyderabad and drier at Nizamabad and Bijapur. Temperature is in defect in the Bombay, Deccan and at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Punjab has disappeared after giving nearly general rain in the northern and the extreme eastern districts of the Punjab and the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts. Light local rain has fallen also in the north-east Central Provinces. Colombo reports a further heavy rainfall of 2·67". Day temperature is in defect to the north of latitude 20o N

Isolated light showers are possible in the east Punjab, the United and the east Central Provinces.

BALRAMPUR WEDDING.

MADRAS CHIEF'S REPLY TO CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 5.

With reference to an article that appeared in the "Pioneer" of the 26th February, the Maharaja of Jeypore (Madras) has sent the following reply :—

"I have read with the deepest feelings of pain and surprise your correspondent's article entitled "A Regrettable Incident," published in the "Pioneer" of the 26th February, and as I am the object of the virulent and baseless attack contained therein, I owe it to myself and to the public that I should state and explain the true facts of the incident, with regard to which your correspondent has done his best to mislead the public mind. Since you thought it right to give a prominent place to his unjust attack upon me in your journal, you will, I trust, find it consistent with your journalistic fairness to publish my protest as well.

"Well, your correspondent, who seems to be an artist in antithesis, after introducing me to his readers as I am described in a certain book in words which are too flattering, I admit, and which I am not vain enough to appropriate to myself, hastens to tell them at once how the original of the too flattering picture could yet be so ugly in manners, destitute of common courtesy so insolent to the Government and its highest representative, as the incident described in the article would show him to be, and he puts his case thus :—

"My son was to be married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Balrampur, at Balrampur, on the 20th February. The bridegroom's party was to arrive there two days earlier, but did not arrive until the morning of the 20th, owing to the indisposition of the bridegroom, and consequently the other guests were put to much inconvenience; and then he brings his severe indictment against me, which I give in his own words: 'Visits of ceremonies between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Maharaja of Jeypore naturally could not take place at the appointed times with his honour in Balrampur and his Highness in Gonda. Eventually Sir James Meston consented to receive the Maharaja at half past eleven on Thursday morning, but the Maharaja would not be received and drove to the interview some hours later. The culmination of this course of arrogance and effrontery, if not of studied insult to the head of the province, was attained on Thursday evening. To the kindly nature of Sir James Meston and to his genuinely friendly interest in the Maharaja of Balrampur, whom he has known from a boy, is due his remarkable forbearance. Its limit was discovered when, after being kept waiting for more than an hour to proceed to the scene of the special entertainments in connection with the marriage, a message was delivered from the Maharaja of Jeypore that his son was still arraying himself in wedding garments and, therefore, the procession could not start for yet another hour. A peremptory note was sent, that if the procession did not start at once the Lieutenant-Governor would not go to the Palace. The consequence was that none of the European guests enjoyed the most novel and characteristic portion of the whole entertainment which they had come specially to see. No other course was open to the Lieutenant-Governor ; and, while the guests were naturally grievously disappointed, the disappointment was forgotten in indignation at the affront offered to the Lieutenant-Governor, and through him to his Majesty the King-Emperor.'

"From this it would appear that the writer wants the public to believe that my arrival at Balrampur on the 20th instead of the 18th February was due to gross carelessness, if nothing more, on my part, that my inability to see the Lieutenant-Governor till four hours after the time first fixed for my interview was equally inexcusable, and that my not starting the procession in time for the Lieutenant-Governor to see it was an act of 'arrogance and effrontery, if not of studied insult to the head of the province.' All this is untrue, and due either to the writer's ignorance of the true facts, or to his own personal feelings towards me those whom he sarcastically calls 'petty princelets of liberal ideas.'

"The plain facts of the incident may be told in a few words. According to my original programme, settled at Jeypore three months before the date of departure, I should have reached Balrampur on the 18th February, that is, two days before the wedding day, but my son, the bridegroom, had an attack of dysentry at Ajodhya on the 16th, and when we reached Gonda on the 17th, he was worse. On the 18th he was put under the treatment of Major Baird, Civil Surgeon, Gonda, who strongly advised him perfect rest for at least twenty-four hours. The next morning (19th) I wired to the Maharaja Saheb of Balrampur to the effect that my son was unfit to travel before 4 p. m. that day. The same day, finding the boy disinclined to continue Dr. Baird's medicine, I had to place him again under the treatment of my own family physician, who advised him further rest; and, although he was not even then in a very fit condition, we had to bring him to Balrampur sometime before the actual wedding hour, and so we all left Gonda by a special train at about 7-30 on the morning of the 25th, reaching my camp at Balrampur at about 10-45. It was then I learnt from the Maharaja of Balrampur that he had arrived and that along with him I was to visit his Honour at 11-30. This appointment, under the circumstances, it was impossible to keep; and so the Maharaja was good enough to arrange my interview with his Honour at 3-30 p. m. His Honour not only consented to receive me at that time, but did me the great honour of returning my visit at 4 p.m. for which I cannot but feel deeply grateful to him. Is it reasonable or charitable to suppose that a man of my position treated with such marked consideration and courtesy by a Lieutenant-Governor, would do anything knowingly that might be discourtesy or in the least calculated to give him offence ? Common courtesy forbids this, but in my case there was the special consideration of personal regard for studying his Honour's convenience and making his stay as enjoyable as I could. It is, therefore, necessary for me to explain why the marriage procession could not start at the fixed hour, 9-30 p.m., which must undoubtedly have caused considerable inconvenience to his Honour, whose presence at the Palace would have added special distinction to the wedding ceremony. My disappointment is certainly not less than that of the European guests, that Sir James Meston and others were not able to see the procession on account of its having been delayed by an hour and a half; but, for reasons which are more easily intelligible to an Indian than a European, I was helpless. Till 9 p.m., according to my priests and astrologers, there was inauspicious time—what they call "bhadra," and till then preparations for the procession could not be commenced. This one difficulty was utterly beyond my part to overcome but, apart from the "bhaddra," everybody knows that, on occasions of Indian marriages, it is impossible to be punctual in the performance of their various functions. One has no control over the sacramental part of the ceremony; there the priest is the master. Then the guests are never punctual; and among the guests you have certain relatives whose participation is absolutely necessary, and to whose whims you are sometimes compelled to sacrifice most of your own cherished desires. These difficulties are severe enough, but in my case the stars were even less propitious ; for, my son was ill and my anxiety for his illness had quite upset me, and many things could not be done as promptly as they might have been. When Mr. Innes, the District Superintendent of Police of Gonda, came to me from his Honour's camp, I took him to my son's bedroom to show him how ill and weak he was. The procession was thus late by an hour and a half, and I say it in all sincerity that my disappointment was very great indeed that his Honour and Lady Meston and the other European guests were not able to see it. To avoid the exposure of my son to the night dews and cold I was naturally most anxious all the time to start the procession as early as practicable.

"This is the whole truth about the incident, which, though regrettable in a certain sense, is hardly serious enough to justify any sane man to level reckless charges of arrogance and effrontery against any Indian aristocrat, whether of liberal ideas or of the old school.

"I must say I do not care much for the outrageous language of your correspondent, for Sir James Meston, at any rate, knows the true facts, and to him, before your correspondent's article had appeared, I submitted such apology as the occasion called for. I am a loyal subject of his Majesty the Emperor. My class owes everything to the British Government, which I look upon as the greatest guarantee of peace and progress for the country. Your correspondent may please himself and a certain class of his readers by abusing me and my class, and by trying to poison the mind of the Government against me, but I am strong in the consciousness that my attitude towards the Government has never been, and is not likely to be mistaken by anyone who knows me, and that I would never be belived to be capable of showing disrespect or discourtesy to a head of the Government."—Yours truly,

VISHRAM DEO,
Maharaja of Jeypore (Madras),
Benares Kothi Allahabad.

TROOPING SEASON.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

The hired transport "Plassy," 4,615 tons, Captain F. E. Andrews, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 12th February and called at Port Said and Suez. She brought details for different regiments, consisting of 77 officers, 18 ladies, and 8 children, 19 warrant officers, 26 women, and 26 children, 1,057 non commissioned officers and men, 47 women and 67 children. The troops will be landed to-day at the Sassoon Dock and will be despatched to their destinations by troop-trains.

The following are the names of the officers:—Capt. Ingram, 90th and 91st R.F.A.; Capt. Kay, 4th K.R.R. Corps; Capt. Howard Vyse and 2nd Lt. Cress, 2nd Liverpool Regt.; 2nd-Lt. Williams, 60th R. G. A.; Lt. Clayton, 58th R. F A.; Capt. Bradford, 3rd K.R.R. Corps; Capt. Herringham, 6th Dragoons; Capt. Hosy, K.O.S.B.; 2nd Lt. Causton, S.W. Buff; Lt. Walker, 7th Hussars; 2nd-Lt. Highett, 2nd Dorsett Regt.; Lieut. Wingate, 78th and 82nd R. F.A.; Lt. A. Beckell, 2nd-Lt. Skinner, 52nd, 75th and 85th R.G.A.; Lt.-Col. Hume, 1st Border Regt.; Maj. Mangru; Capt. Browne; Lt. Wilson and Capt. Carmichael, R. A M. C.; Messrs. Black, Cheetham and Neville, Q.A. I.M. N.S.; Lieuts. Walker and Bell and Capt. Welmer, R. F. A.; family of Capt. Hodson, 2nd N. Staffords; wife of Major Cotter, R. A.; Lt.-Col. Napier and Capt. Hill, R.G.A.; Maj Applin, D. S. O., 14th Hussars; wife of Col. Jacob, Indian Army; Capt Muspratt, 12th Cavalry; wife of Lt.-Col. Scott, D. S. O., 57th Rifles; Families of Maj Cotter and Lt. Fanshawe, R. A.; Sub-Lieuts. Hemelry K. and Curtis R. I.M.

Unattached list.—2nd Lieuts. Brawning stable, Combier, Formes, Ashbar Minchin, Wier, Smith, Dallas, Pegg, Ulath, Messiry. Hall, McKinnon Mawdsby, Harvey Batten, Randall, Banks Payne, Lockhar Walcott, Lennex, Narris, Stuart Lemarchan, Beauland, Robinson, Passy, Hughes, Baines, Bird, Stuart Prince Tisdall Vaughan, Atkinson, Armstrong and Bawman.

Royal Engineers:—Capt. Barton, Lieuts Kerr, Morse Yearsley and Sykes; 2nd Lieuts, Wasstaff Cruickshank and Guiness.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 5.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 500 additional steel-covered goods-wagons for the broad-gauge section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and 300 additional covered goods-wagons for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during 1912-13; also to the lengthening and raising of the passenger platforms at Vangani, Titwala, Khadavli, Atgaon and Badlapur stations on the south-east and north-east sections of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

NOTICES have been posted in the Glasgow tramway cars calling attention to the danger to passengers through large pins projecting from ladies' hats. It is stated that a number of accidents have occurred, and the management accordingly request the attention of ladies to the matter in order to remedy the evil. We have seen some very deadly-looking weapons sticking out of hats in these more southern latitudes, but fancy that the nuisance is somewhat abating.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MAKING COW'S MILK LIKE HUMAN MILK.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

An Easy Method for every Nursery.

Why, mothers constantly ask, does a baby fed on diluted cow's, goat's, or buffalo's, milk suffer from indigestion, vomiting, or diarrhœa, and fail to thrive; when that same baby, nursed by its mother, keeps perfectly well and grows beautifully?

Incredible as it must seem, the answer has only recently been forthcoming in the discovery that the supreme difference between human milk and these substitutes is due to a substance called milk-albumin. Human milk contains three times as much milk-albumin as these substitutes, and milk-albumin, it is now known, forms the infant's chief food. For this reason, *The Medical Times* states : "The infant fed on diluted cow's milk is starved of milk-albumin, which is the most important food elements in human milk."

WHY COW'S MILK AND OTHERS DISAGREE.

This explains why these substitutes for human milk fail to nourish the baby properly. Moreover, as everyone knows, the milk of animals forms in the baby's stomach thick, large, hard, leathery, curds, which cause indigestion, wind, vomiting and diarrhœa.

On the other hand, human milk forms soft, fine, easily digested, flakes. Their appearance and digestibility have now been proved to be due entirely to large quantity of milk-albumin in human milk.

Reasoning that, if milk-albumin could be obtained artificially and added to animal milks, it would produce a mixture exactly like human milk, scientists tried to prepare it. They have only recently succeeded.

This milk-albumin prepared by a patented process, is called albulactin.

EMPHATIC MEDICAL PRAISE.

The Medical Times writes : "Albulactin carries us practically to the final solution of the problem of artificial infant feeding. By adding albulactin to diluted cow's milk, a fluid is obtained which is, to all intents and purposes, identical with human milk, and is not to be distinguished from it in its effects. It never fails to agree with every infant, and London specialists are emphatic in their endorsement of the advantages albulactin offers for the infant which thrives on Albulactin as it does when breast-fed."

These statements have been endorsed by the medical profession, which has used Albulactin in increasing quantities since its introduction.

One doctor writes : "Albulactin solves the difficult problem of the artificial feeding of infants." Another goes so far as to say : "I look upon Albulactin as a godsend"; and the physicians of a large children's hospital have written in a medical journal : Albulactin never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Among private individuals, the following statements cannot fail to interest every mother :

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes : "My nurse used Albulactin and was most successful."

Lady Sta er writes : "I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Hon. Mrs. Eth es writes : "I am regularly using Albulactin for my baby, who is thriving upon it in the most satisfactory manner, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

These statements must convince every mother that, if her baby is to be artificially fed, she should give it Albulactin, which produces a perfectly natural development, and gives the little one the best chance of becoming vigorous, healthy, and sturdy.

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of the world renowned Sanatogen. They will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting, and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled "King Baby : His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay.

Albulactin can be obtained from all Chemists and Bazaars.

PROPOSED SANITARY INSTITUTE.

The inauguration of the Bombay Sanitary Association was performed by Lord Lamington in 1903, and since then ten years have passed and the Association has been year after year expanding the scope of its useful and valuable work in educating the people in sanitation, and creating a demand for improved surroundings by all classes of people. It has thus been the medium of bringing about a better understanding between the people and the sanitary authorities in the city. The importance and the great utility of the work done by the Association has been highly appreciated by the Government, the Corporation and a few philanthropic gentlemen interested in the advancement of sanitary knowledge in the city by their annual contributions. Funds, however, are required. Ever since its start, the managing committee have repeatedly urged the great necessity of having a habitation of its own with a health museum and library on the lines of the Royal Sanitary Institute in London. Efforts have been made in the past to achieve this object but up to now without success.

The Institution will provide a lecture room and class room, a library and models of every sanitary appliances available. The humblest student on practical sanitation or the advanced student in hygiene and public health will here find an opportunity of improving his knowledge. Courses of lectures and practical demonstrations on elementary sanitary science and the most modern and advanced sanitary principles will be provided for and the institution will form a land mark in the educational achievements of Bombay. Every one in India is familiar with the princely donations of the Tata family towards education and research. This has been the case with regard to the proposed Model Sanitary Institute for Bombay also. Mr. Ratan Tata has offered Rs. 10,000 towards the proposed Institute, provided the Association raised not less than Rs. 40,000 from other bodies. Government, ever ready to assist institutions working for the spread of sanitary knowledge and for the amelioration of the condition of the masses, were approached and have been pleased to make a generous grant of Rs. 20,000.

Plans and estimates of Rs. 60,000 have been prepared and a site on Princess-street has been selected. The Committee therefore appeal to the generous public of Bombay to make this scheme a success and worthy of this great city. Donations may be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, Bombay which will be acknowledged in the Press.

Paisley Flour goes a long way because it is a raising powder—it is not a self-raising flour.

Only one part of Paisley Flour is mixed with eight parts of ordinary flour. This makes a self-raising flour that is always fresh, because

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

keeps far better in its packet than self-raising flour.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair Dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS Sample free on application with half annas. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS.
"MIRACLE" ×12
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Extra large field, Brilliant Definition perfect Workmanship,
LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY.
Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.
Rs. 135. Rs 75.
ALSO
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
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SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL
OPERA GLASSES,
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AT LOWEST PRICES.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7 Hornby Row,
Opp. Govt. Telegraph Office,
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ICILMA HAIR POWDER
NEW DRY SHAMPOO.
Many ladies cannot wet the hair at all; everyone finds it inconvenient at times. Hence the success of *Icilma Hair Powder*. Merely powder lightly over the hair and brush out thoroughly. Cleanses, freshens and brightens the hair. No wetting — no trouble — no danger.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

MOSLEM RELIGIOUS QUARREL.

Sayid Hashim valad Sayad Ahmed Kaji and Khatib of Gadag of the taluk of Gadag (Dharwar) before the additional Sub-Judge at Gadag sued (1) Sayad Alamsahib valad Sayed Mirza Saheb Sayadar of Gadag, and (2) Amindin alias Imamdin valad Mahamad Ganaskha Khadari of Kittur to obtain Rs. 20, being damages caused to the plaintiff by the defendants, by the infringement of the former's right, and for a permanent injunction restraining the defendant (the second defendant's name was struck out by the applicant) from reading "khutaba" (sermons) and administering "nimaj" (genuflections) to the Moslem community of Gadag, in any part of Gadag.

The plaintiff said that he was a vatandar Kaji Khateb of Gadag pargana, that in the "Ramjan" and "Jilhej" months, on the "Rogid" and "Bakr-Ids" he had the exclusive right of reading "khutaba" and administering "nimaj" to the Moslems of Gadag at Idagala, a place where Moslems congregated, and that the defendant had caused him to incur a loss of Rs. 20 by reading "khutaba" in a field belonging to Adivepa Kustagi, leaving that of the "Idga."

The defendant said that the suit was false; the plaintiff was not the vatandar Kazi Khatab of Gadag pargana; that the defendant had not read "khutaba" and had not caused any loss to the plantiff; that plaintiff had not learning or knowledge enough to enable him to read "khutaba" and that every Moslem member had a right to have "khutaba" read by whomsoever he pleased.

The Sub-Judge held that the plaintiff had failed to prove that he was a hereditary Kazi, and that he had an exclusive right to read "khutaba" and administer "nimaj" at Idga only to the Moslems of Gadag city on the Rojid and Bakr-Ids in the Ramjan and Jilhej months; and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The plaintiff produced some documents signed by the Nawab of Savanpur and the Desai of Damhal (1661 A. D.), but the title of the Nawab had come into existence in 1686 and that of the Desai in 1690 so that the Sub-Judge rejected it as suspicious. Moreover, it spoke not of plaintiff's ancestor being made the Khatib, but only Kazi. Within the amhit of Gadag town the ancestor was made Kazi. From 1884 opposing sects had never attended the plaintiff's service, and had erected a new mosque for prayers and service during Ids. Plaintiff had not been officiating as Khadib for ten or twelve years, the plaintiff, therefore, had no cause of action. The plaintiff had no power to forbid others from reading "khutaba," even though he might have been appointed Khatib or Kazi. The plaintiff was not admitted to be a "Khatilb" by the Governor or the public. It was optional to hold "Id" services at two places. It was not obligatory on one to go to the Idga itself. It was enough if one started towards the Idga. One might go to a desert for "Id" prayers.

Even a new Id ga could be constructed, provided no mischief was wrought among the faithful, and there was no severing of the bond of divine love by dividing the faithful. If that mischief and division were done by the inauguration of a new Idga, the new one certainly became a mosque of "zarar" (the gratifying of selfish motives). But if the Id services were rightly performed and the Id prayers rightly offered in the new Idga, that was not improper. Even a private person would read khutaba in his own house. The reading of the koran was quite different from the teaching of it. For teaching koran and jurisprudence the receipt or fees was lawful, but the receipt of fees for reading the koran for muezzai or "azan" (crying at nimaj services) and for "Imam" services, was unlawful. One should not desire or ask for a kazi's or khatib's office. The offices were not mercenary. The ministration to spiritual and religious needs was simply holy and gratuitous. Competency being a necessary condition, the office of a kazi or khatib could not be hereditary. A fit person might be appointed khatib by the public. Fees might be received for religious preaching on Id occasions as those functions would otherwise come to a standstill; and if anyone had fixed a certain remuneration, payment of it might be enforced. The plaintiff had absolutely failed to show that any fees had been so fixed by him by contract, custom or tradition, to be paid to him at Idga or Id occasions. What the Moslems paid him was simply alms or charity. The plaintiff had failed to establish any right of his to the same The plaintiff had not produced any sanads or documents to show that his kazishp was hereditary. The appointment of his ancestors by native governments could not make it permanent or hereditary.

Nor could the Collector's continuance of allowances to the plaintiff and his ancestors, be deemed a constructive appointment of kazishp. It was expedient that the appointment of kazis should be made by Government.

An appeal was filed before the District Judge of Dharwar, who reversed the finding of the Sub-Judge. The Judge held that the plaintiff was the khatib and had held that office for more than thirty years. There had been an unfortunate division in the Mahomedan community, and during the thirty years the plaintiff had on several occasions been forced into Court in support of his rights. The defendant and his party had sought to defeat the injunctions repeatedly obtained by the plaintiff simply by moving their congregations to one side. He based his finding that the public Id services must be conducted at the one and only Idga of the plaintiff.

Against the decision of the Judge the defendant appealed to the High Court, which again reversed the lower Appellate Court's decision and confirmed the first Court's finding. Against the decision of the High Court the defendant appealed to the Privy Council for special leave to have the case heard by the Privy Council This prayer was granted. But the respondent died, and an application was made yesterday before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Rao to have the names of the heirs of the respondent, Sayad Alamsaheb valad Miyasaheb Sayadar (who died on the 17th Nov. 1912) certified as legal heirs and representatives of the deceased respondent.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar for the opponent, said that, in the opinion of the Court, the application was ill-founded as the right to sue did not clearly survive. That might entail heavy and unnecessary expense upon poor people without the least chance of the result aimed at by the applicant being attained. The application was rejected.

SUIT OVER ANCESTRAL LANDS.

Champagowda, (2) Kalkanagowda, and (3) Kallavagowda (bin Mallanagowda Hiregowdar of Kongavad, in the taluka of Navalgund, Dharwar), sued (1) Hiregowda, (2) Virupangowda, (bin Dodkalanagowda of Kongavad), and (3) Kalkanagowda (bin Viranagowda of Kongavad, Viranagowda (bin Chenapagowda minor by his guardian Kalkanagowda defendant, No. 3 of Kongavad in the taluka of Navalgund, for the possession of certain ancestral lands. The suit was first heard before the Additional joint Sub Judge at Dharwar.

The lands, valued at Rs. 535, belong to the plaintiffs and are in their possession. There are some other lands also belonging to the plaintiffs but they are with the defendants as trustees. The latter lands have been handed over to the possession of the ancestor of the defendants as trustees. These lands have been handed over for the purpose of paying the "judi" (tax) on all the lands, described as "patilki" "judi" lands. The plaintiff's grandfather is a two-anna sharer in the "patilki vatan" and the defendant's grandfather and another Gowdapagowda bin Balangowda are together two-anna sharers. As the defendants have contended that the plaintiffs are not owners, the plaintiffs are not willing to allow the lands to remain with the defendants for the payment of "judi," which they will pay themselves, the plaintiffs pray that they should be declared full owners of the lands, and that the defendants have no right of ownership to them.

The defendants say that the plaint is false. The lands are the patilki lands of the defendants. The watan was acquired by the third defendant's grandfather's grandfather. The plaintiffs are the members of another takshim The plaintiffs, therefore, have no right whatsoever in the plaint properties, and their statement that these belong to them is false. The judi on these lands is paid by the defendants. The defendants are the owners of the lands.

The first Court said that the parties were all descendants of one Irangowda "alias" Hiregowda. Most of the lands had been given by the Peshwas to the family. Some of the documents produced by the plaintiffs were suspicious and their story fell to the ground. One of their documents was untrue and forged. The Sub-Judge decreed the case against the plaintiffs on all points.

The District Judge of Dharwar, on appeal, confirmed the decision of the Sub-Judge.

Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, for the plaintiffs, filed a second appeal to the High Court. Counsel submitted that, accepting the finding of the lower Court, that the lands were "patilki vatan" lands, which belonged to a common ancestor, the presumption was that they were of the joint ownership of the plaintiffs and the defendants, and that, on the admission by the defendants, the plaintiffs should have been awarded at least joint possession.

The matter came up before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Rao, and the former remarked that the form of the plaint showed that the plaintiffs claimed exclusive possession. Mr. Nadkarni said that it was the settled practice of the Court to award to the plaintiffs joint possession when the parties proved that they were the joint owners of the property, exclusive possession of which was sought to be recovered.

Mr. Justice Beaman said that the finding was not so clearly given that the plaintiffs could claim to be joint owners. It might be that some of the lands had passed to the plaintiffs' branch of the family.

Their Lordships held that they could not interfere, having regard to the form of the suit and the findings of the lower Court.

HIGH COURT JUDGES.

Yesterday, for the first time, Mr. Justice C. Fawcett, till lately District and Sessions Judge of Poona, took his seat in the High Court, in place of Mr. Justice Heaton, who has been co-opted member of the Public Services Commission. Mr. Justice Fawcett took his seat in the Second Appellate Bench with Mr. Justice Batchelor who had returned to the High Court after a long interval, having finished his inspection work in the mofusil courts. Yesterday the Bench took up civil appeals.

Mr. Justice Ganapat Sadasiva Rao, who had been an acting Puisne Judge of the High Court for the last six months, reverted to his permanent appointment as Government Pleader in the High Court. Mr. Rao had acted as a Puisne Judge once before, and on both the occasions given every satisfaction to all parties.

Mr. L. A. Shah, the acting Government Pleader, vacates the appointment and takes up general practice.

As Mr. Justice Rao was an additional Judge, an additional Deputy Registrar had to be appointed, and Mr. Fahey, the Judicial Clerk to the second Presidency Magistrate, was selected for the post. He also reverts to his permanent post.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod presided over the Insolvency Court.

HARUKHRAI HARMANDAS.

An opposing creditor sought to have the insolvent proceeded against for contempt of court as he had not carried out the Court's orders. The Court suggested that the orders must first be served on the adjudicated insolvent before he should be proceeded against.

Mr. Davar, bar-at-law, for the creditor, agreed to renew the application.

ABDUL SAKAR ALIMAHOMED.

Mr. Motiwala, for the insolvent and his partner, who was also an insolvent, asked permission to form a scheme of composition. The creditors would be fully paid the required dividend of four annas in the rupee, and they might pay more within six months. The Court ordered the application to be renewed after the time limit had been discarded. Counsel suggested that instead of six months they might say "till the goods were sold."

MUSA HAJI ESSA.

It was said for a creditor by Mr. Kapadia that the insolvent was indebted to his client, as he had given some dresses on credit to the insolvent and the creditor attacked the insolvent's properties. Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Musa Adam Patel and Jamnadas Bhagwandas were among the creditors, and had also attacked the same properties in Ghogari Mohalla. Counsel, therefore, prayed that the debtor, Musa Kaji Isa should better be adjudicated insolvent. The Court acceded to the prayer.

TAYEBJI GULAM HUSEIN.

The insolvent prayed, through Mr. Thakkar, for permission to a composition deed. The debts amounted to Rs. 11,000 and the assets were short by a small sum to pay the stautory four annas per rupee to the creditors. The Court ordered the scheme to be accepted, the adjudication order to be cancelled and the trustee Abdul Husen to pay the deficiency to the Official Assignee.

GULABCHAND HIRACHAND

Received an extension of interim protection.

ISA ABA

Received an extension of interim protection.

Begumbai, Laxmon Manji Thakkar, Ellen Page, and others, received their discharge.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF PICK-POCKETING.

Deputy Inspector Sargon, yesterday, charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal N. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, a Hindu and a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Elias and Gopal Hunsraj, with pick-pocketing. The first accused carried on a small trade in cycles, the second had no particular employment, and his antecedents were of a questionable character.

Mr. N. N. Saher, bar-at-law, defended the first accused and Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, appeared for the second.

The prosecution was instituted on the information of Haji Ali Haji Gulam Raja, a broker to the British India Steam Navigation Company, who stated that on the evening of the 23rd of last month the two acoused tried to steal a purse from the pocket of his coat, while he was walking along Marwari-bazaar. He stated that the second accused hustled him in such a way that he was forced to question his attitude; and when his attention was so engaged, the first accused thrust his hand in his coat pocket, with the intent of snatching his purse. The accused were arrested and handed over to the police. It was also stated that in his attempt to keep the accused from escaping from his clutches the complainant was severely handled. Two Persians, who were seated at a tea-shop near by, where the affair took place, were called on to give evidence. They corroborated the story of the complainant.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and tried to establish a defence of assault on provocation. The Marwari-bazaar was a very crowded part of the city and it was a very common thing to be hustled about in the place. The complainant was of an excitable nature—or he was excited at that time and he lost his temper at being hustled, and abused the accused who retaliated and after some exchange of abusive language, they attacked each other.

Mr Saher questioned the "bona fides" of the witnesses who gave evidence, the story of the complainant, and the method of prosecution.

His Worship, however, did not feel satisfied with the defence, but agreed with the prosecution, and in doing so expressed the opinion that the complainant's evidence was thoroughly honest. Both the accused had been imprisoned previously for pick-pocketing and house-breaking.

In this case they were convicted and sentenced, respectively, to six months' and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

NURSE'S SUICIDE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the St. George's Hospital, touching the death of Mrs. Beatrice L. Brightwell (35), a nurse belonging to the Lady Minto Nursing Association.

At 4-30 p. m. on Tuesday she was found in a room in Apollo Hotel, in her bed, in an unconscious condition, and was removed to the European General Hospital, where she succumbed during the night.

In the course of the evidence, it transpired that the deceased came to Bombay from Agra on the morning of the 16th of February, and was living at the Apollo Hotel. She was a private nurse and appeared to be very unhappy.

On Tuesday evening the boy, who attended on her, informed the proprietor of the hotel, that the deceased had not opened the doors of her room during the day. The boy was asked to get into the room, through a verandah and open the door, from inside. After opening the door it was found that the deceased was in sound sleep and by her side, on the table, were placed some morphine lozenges and an hypodermic syringe.

An hour or two later, Mrs. Emma M. Jackson, of the League of Mercy, called on the deceased, who had been known to her for a few days. Mrs. Jackson tried in vain to wake the sleeper. After repeated attempts she got alarmed and sent for a doctor, who said that she was suffering from morphia poisoning.

Inspector Guider of the Colaba Subdivision arrived, and had her removed to the hospital. Mr. Guider searched the room and took possession of the bottle of morphia and the syringe. He also found a letter addressed to Mrs. Davis, R.P.C., L. M., Government House, Delhi, and a pocket-book; on the inner side of the cover of which was written "Goodbye, I am going, there are burglars coming."

Medical evidence also supported the fact of morphine poisoning. Dr. St. John Edward Hendrick, assistant surgeon of the St. George's Hospital, said that the effects of the drug were so great that the deceased did not rally after being taken to the hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

MATRIMONIAL DEAL.

An interesting case was yesterday heard by Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad Third Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki, Criminal Investigation Department, charged three Hindus, Revashanker Madhavaji (a Brahmin); Parbhandas Devaraj (a Kapola) and Juganath Kurmashanker (a other Brahmin) with cheating.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the first and third accused.

The Inspector's story related was that the first accused came across a Koli girl named Suntobai of about eleven years of age at the C. P. Tank. She seemed to be in distress. Though of a superior caste to hers, he took her to his house and gave her protection. But it was alleged, in order to get some return for his trouble, he hit upon the idea of putting her on the Hindu matrimonial market. With this end in view he joined with the other two accused and arranged to dispose of her. They managed to get hold of an elderly Brahmin named Manecklal Bhagavan and represented to him that the girl was of the caste to which he belonged. A bethrothal was arranged with him and the marriage was fixed to take place on Manecklal's promising to pay them Rs. 1,500 for their trouble. The marriage took place at Revadanda and the promised amount was paid to the accused. After the marriage Manecklal discovered the fraud and informed the police.

Inspector Taki arrested the accused and recovered Rs. 1,375 from them.

The case was adjourned for further enquiries.

EX-POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, further adjourned the case against Charles Hamilton, a quondam inspector of the Bombay City Police, who is charged with theft by Inspector De Burgh.

The facts of the case are alleged to be as follows: Hamilton was employed as a storekeeper in the service of the Bombay Electric Company in Medows-street. While acting in that capacity Hamilton is alleged to have disposed of 240 insulators and an equal number of iron bolts, the whole being valued at Rs. 342. The goods were sold on the 31st of January without the knowledge of his superiors, to Chimanlal and Company, in Elphinstone-circle. Mr. Archibald Crawford, Superintending Engineer of the Company, when taking stock on Feb. 3, discovered the loss of the goods. It was ascertained that they were sold by Chimanlal and Co to Shrikrishna Bhandare of Chitorgarh, in Udaipur State.

As the goods, which are being sent to Bombay, had not yet arrived, the case was adjourned.

A CASE OF ASSAULT.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a charge of assault was preferred against three Hindus named Balla Bhau, Ganpat Shiva and Itha Bhayaji, by a coppersmith named Fanswadi Eknath Dadaji.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The police had prosecuted the second accused recently, and the complainant was summoned to give evidence against him. A couple of days previous to the hearing, the three accused met him and forbade him to appear as a witness; on his refusing, they set upon him. This took place at Khatar-gully.

His Worship acquitted the third accused for want of sufficient evidence. The first accused was fined Rs. 12 and the second was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED OBSCENITY ON STAGE.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Favet, and Inspector Cowasji Pettigara, C.I.D., charged Nathu Rawji, a theatrical contractor, and fourteen others, including one actress, with producing an obsene piece on the boards of the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

The police having received information that a company of Hindus under contract with the first accused were playing at the Elphinstone Theatre, and that their gestures and songs were obscene, Mr. Favel, Mr. Pettigara and other police officers went to the show in disguise; and on finding that the performance was indecent, stopped them from proceeding and brought them up before the Magisstrate.

Further hearing is postponed.

RASH DRIVING.

Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Alli Nathoo, a victoria driver, with rash driving.

A Parsi teacher, named Byramji Nanabhai Sopariwalla, the complainant, was riding a bicycle along Null Bazaar-road on the 5th of last month. The accused's victoria came from the opposite direction and collided with the cycle. After the accident the accused did not stop but drove away. The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship fined him Rs. 35 or in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was realised, the complainant was ordered to receive Rs. 15 as compensation.

KAPOLE KNIGHT HONOURES.

A grand entertainment was given to Sir Jugmohandas and a congratulatory address enclosed in a nicely carved silver casket, specially ordered out from the well-known firm of Messrs. Tanker and Sons of Madras, was presented to him by the members of his community in honour of the knighthood conferred on him by his Majesty the King-Emperor. Reference was made in the address, to the Government's selection for the honour of one from a family which claimed such distinguished Knights like Sir Mangaldas and Sir Harkisondas. Sir Jugmohandas was eulogised for his indefatigable and successful efforts in settling the question of foreign travel, the founding of the V. M. Boarding School in conjunction with his brother Mr. Tribhowandas, for the munificent gift of two lakhs and a quarter for a Professional Chair in the Commercial College, for his magnificent charity to his caste people in the last famine, etc.

Sir Jugmohandas, while thanking the community for their hearty congratulations, said that he was proud of the unique honour done to him by the community and that it was a happy coincidence that he was honoured by His Majesty only a day previous to his being presented with a shawl by his caste-people and appointed the head of the community. He added that the interests of the caste-people were next his heart and that he would do his best to follow in the footsteps of his distinguished predecessors like the late Sir Mangaldas, Sir Hurkissondas, and others. He said, it was the duty of good citizens to place ideals before the community, and that it was a great pleasure to him to find that the question of foreign travel and other reforms were settled in his time, and thanked his friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, and other leaders for the great help given by them,

He requested the community to set aside all personal references and work for the amelioration of the condition of the caste-people. He hoped that full advantage would be taken by the younger generation of the Commercial College, and that charitably disposed gentlemen would endow some scholarships and open day and night school for the benefit of the community. He then referred to the charities of Bai Zaverbai Bhagwandas in providing a building for the home for Gujerathi widows and of Shet Tribowandas Vurjivandas and Nandibai Tulsidas in providing for the free supply of medicine and medical advice to the community.

On behalf of Lady Jugmohandas he thanked the community for the kindly reference to her keen interest in the welfare of her sisters and his on own behalf for the high honour done to him and especially to. Mr. Maganlal Hargovandas and other members of the Entertainment Committee and concluded with the hope that the community would rise in the scale of civilization.

After the entertainment a grand feast was given to the whole community numbering about 3,000 in honour of the guest of the evening and then the gathering dispersed in great enthusiasm.

The planting community in Ceylon are still hard says the "Indian Pleaders Gazette" trying to solve the labour question. So far as we are able to make out, one of the chief difficulties in the way of arriving at a solution of the problem is the action of the Government crimping estate coolies for its requirements instead of importing them. . . . There are complaints on this score in Both Bengal and Assam but not to the extent that crimping of estate coolies in Ceylon is carried on. We, are not surprised that Superintendents of Estates in Ceylan are afraid to import labourers at great expense, only to fine them, after a short interval, vanish into thin space to their great loss. Some members of Parliament might well be requisitioned to ask questions regarding this unwarrantable procedure. It is high time that laws were passed to but an effectual stop to crimping in Ceylon. The position of the planting community in the Crown Colony is a most unenviable one. They do not want legislation, and at the same time, we do not see how they can well afford to do without it. This, as a matter of fact, is their own lookout.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS: SEMI-FINAL OF SINGLES.

Yesterday afternoon the semi-finals of the Singles championships were played before a large number of spectators.

Lucas opposed Naoroji on Court No. 2, and this was the match which attracted the most interest. In the first set Lucas quickly found his game, and, placing well from side to side, had Naoroji running most of the time; and, whenever the latter player approached the net, he lobbed over his head very cleverly. Naoroji seemed throughout the set to be quite out of form, and although at times he made some wonderful recoveries, and also some very pretty drop shots just over the net from the base line, he could not get properly going, and he was compelled to admit defeat by 6 games to 2.

Lucas also won 3 out of the first 4 games in the second set, but then Naoroji began to play better, and running in well to the net, he scored frequently with some beautiful volleys and smashes. Lucas in this set was at times very weak in his play, being content, instead of going for what appeared to be a splendid chance of winning an ace, merely to send the ball softly over the net into the middle of the court, where Naoroji, who in most cases had come up quickly, had him at his mercy. Naoroji won the second set by 6 games to 4: but it seemed that his efforts had completely exhausted him when he commenced to play the third set. Lucas on the contrary appeared to have plenty in reserve. In this set the Parsi player could do nothing right, and, although throughout he went for his shots very sportingly and played as hard as he knew how, yet luck was not his way and Lucas succeeded in winning a love set. Lucas is to be congratulated on his performance. Although at times his shots lacked sting and his volleys were a little uncertain, yet on the whole he played a good, solid game and showed a very sound anticipation of his opponent's strokes.

Score:—Lucas beat Naoroji, 6-2, 4-6, 6-0

As was generally expected. England defeated McCormack, but it was by no means a walk-away affair. In the first set McCormack, who was obviously nervous, could not find his form, and England, who was playing a very erratic game, won by 6 games to 2. But in the second set McCormack put up a stout fight and played in every way as well as his opponent, being somewhat unfortunate in losing by the very narrow margin of 7 games to 5.

Score:—England beat McCormack, 6-2, 7-5.

This afternoon the semi-final of the Doubles will be played.

Chinmalgand and Desai v. England and Nicholoson.

Naorozi and Engineer v. Gunjikar and Wagle.

Referee—Mr. R. Ferrers Nicholson.

TENNIS AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 5.

In the final of the Nawab Mohin-uddin Khan's Men's Open Doubles Tennis Tournament, held at Cantonment Gardens last evening, Major Minchin and Dr. Hunt beat Capt. Ali Raza and Bhojat Ali, winning the cup by 6-2.

The game was an exciting one and was played before a large crowd of spectators.

MEERUT RACE MEETING.

MEERUT, Mar. 5.

Owing to a majority of the race Stewards rescinding the order for cash betting at the race, Gen. Pilcher has resigned his post as a Steward, and Sir James Meston, who is here on a visit, has had his name removed from the list of patrons of the meeting. Yesterday's card had both the name scored out.

It will be interesting to learn what his Honour will do regarding the betting at Lusknow, of which meeting he is also a patron.

CRICKET.

DATES OF QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

At a meeting of the representatives of the Bombay, Parsi, Hindoo, and Islam Gymkhanas held at the Bombay Gymkhana Pavilion on Tuesday last, the following dates were fixed, after drawing lots, for the Quadrangular fixtures to be played in Bombay this year:—

September 1913, Monday September 8, Tuesday 9, and Wednesday 10, Parsees vs. Mahomedans. Thursday September 11, Friday 12, and Saturday 13, Presidency vs. Hindoos. Monday 15, Tuesday 16, Wednesday 17 *, Final round.

The Parsi-Presidency match at Poona will be played on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

* Holiday.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday next, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary, Sailing Committee before 6 p.m. to-day:—

"A" Class: Start at 3-30 p.m.—Course: Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—S. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Committee Vessel—11·2 miles.

Metre Class: Start at 3-20 p.m.—Course: Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. 8·4 miles.

"B" Class: Start at 3-10 p.m.—Course: Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel.—7-4 miles.

"C" Class: Start at 3·0 p.m.—Course: Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel.—7-1 miles.

Ship Boat: Start at 2·50 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 8th March.

Entry closed at 12 noon on Wednesday, 5th March.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. G. K's ch a h Tulwar.
Mr. A. K. Dakayel's ch a h Ringleader.
Mr. Yacoob Swedany's g a h Caroon.
Mr. Abdul Aziz's bi a h Ebony.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Maloja.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar.
Mr. Mohidin Dawood's g a h Rhodas.
Mr. Syed Ahmed's b a h Nafa.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Falaz.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Jack London.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's g a h Malabar.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer.
Mr. Abdoola Mahalla's g a h Vakil.
Mr. M. Maney's g a h Moo-a-fij.
Mr. Mohidin Dawood's g a h Young Latiff.

Time and order of running.

	p m
1st Race The Varsova Plate (Div. II)...	3- 0
2nd Race The Varsova Plate Div. I.....	3-25
3rd Race The Harris Plate Div. II....	3-55
4th Race The Ascot Plate	4-25
5th Race The Arab Dealers Consolation Plate Div. II.....	4-55
6th Race The Arab Dealers Consolation Plate Div. I	5-25
7th Race The Parel Plate.....	5-55
8th Race The Harris Plate (Div. I) ...	6-25

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

	p. m.
Colaba	2-17
Churchgate	2-22
Arrives Mahaluxhmi ...	2-32

MEERUT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT Mar. 4.

The following are to-days results:—

THE PONY HURDLES.—1 3-4 miles—

Mr. Sapper's Messalliance 10 0 ...Owner 1
Mr. Oakley's Cocoa 10-0.....Randall 2
Mr. Sydney Smith's Adalina 9-1 Mr. Thursby 3

THE HORSE HURDLES.—2 miles:—

Capt Kenworthy's Sholto 11-4.....Owner 1
Thakur Rajendra Singh's Miss Santoi 10-11 .....Northmore 2
Smith's Brigh Mental 11-0.....Thursby 3

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—5 furlongs:—

Rennall's First Chance 8-12.....Randall 1
Capt. Yeats Brown and Mr. Thursby's Mrs. Ippy 10-5.....Owner 2
Mr. Thomas' Puss 8-8.....Ruiz 3

THE LINCOLN'S PLATE.—1 mile:—

Mr. Rossco's Roccoco 9-11.....Ruiz 1
Mr. Fleming's Simons 9-8...Mr. Thursby 2
Lieut. Col. Deares' the Missus 9-0..Quinn 3

THE MARCH PLATE.—1 mile:—

Mr. Thomas' the Nut 7-8.....Crowden 1
Mr. Rossco's Rupert 9-8.....Trahan 2
Si dar Jewan Singh's Padsha 9-3 Robinson 3

THE NAUCHANDI PLATE.—6 furlongs:—

H. H. The Koer Sahib of Patiala's Fortunio 9-12 .....Robinson 1
Major Holmes' Shamrock 9-2.....Raichan 2
Mr. Thomas' Mingo 8-2..... Ruiz 3

DURBAR CUP.—6 furlongs:—

Capt. Pilcher's Alibaba 10-11 Mr Thursby 1
Capt. Furnell's Hyder Beg 11-3... Owner 2
Capt. Inglis' Old Leo 11-9 Major Mussenden 3

THE RANGOON DERBY.

WON BY MR. B. N. BURJORJEE'S "HYGEIA."

RANGOON, Mar. 5.

Before a Large gathering of spectators the Derby was run this afternoon at five. Mr. B. N. Burjorjee's Dn. Kt. M. Hygeia was the winner. Won by two lengths, half a length between second and third. Time:—1 min. 40·1.5 seconds.

HOCKEY.

ALDERSON TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 4.

In the Alderson Hockey Tournament today the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment beat the Divisional Signalling staff by 4 goals to nil after an uninteresting game. Another match between the 110th Mahrattas and the 95th Russells Infantry was a much better exhibition, the 110th winning in the second half by 2 goals to one.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Mar. 4.

The Novices Polo Tournament began to day with two games on the Palace Ground in fine weather. In the first game the 7th Hussars "A" team beat the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers (who started plus one goal) by 5 goals to 4, and the 26th Light Cavalry beat Bangalore Gymkhana (who received 5 goals) by 11 goal to 7. The other teams to play are Government House, Madras, and the 7th Hussars "B" team The final takes place on Friday.

A SHIPPING SUIT.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

At the High Court Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of the suit brought by Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co. against Messrs. E. Meyer and Co. to recover Rs. 9,439 for breach of contract.

The defendants undertook to ship 600 bales of gunnies to Buenos Ayres in one of the plaintiff's ships, but failed to do so.

The defence was that there was no concluded contract.

His Lordship held that there was a concluded contract and decreed the suit in favour of the plaintiffs.

CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM JAIL

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

A convict escaped from Alipore New Central Jail a few days ago.

The handcuffs and an iron chain with which he had been secured were found in the cell, and it is a mystery how he got free from them. It is believed that when he got out of the cell he secured a pressman's clothes, and got out of the jail by telling the warder at the gate that he was an outside pressman who had come to work in the Jail Press.

SON BORN TO THE NIZAM.

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 4.

Another son was born to H. H. the Nizam this morning. In addition to the usual salute being fired, a "jareeda" has been issued granting a general holiday to all the Government employees.

The leading Indian citizens of Delhi are now busy collecting a sum of money to erect a statue of Lord Hardinge there, and Rs. 26,000 has already been subscribed. It is expected that Rs. 50,000 will be collected without any difficulty.

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DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
,, ,, White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4	0
,, 1890 (Princes)	5	0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6	0

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Policies Issued ...6,551 for 3¼ Crores of Rupees	
New Premiums (1911) ... 16 Lakhs	,,
Annual Income ... ... 2¼ Crores	,,
Assets 9	,, ,,
Total Payments under Policies 42	,, ,,
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910 ... ... 66 Lakhs	,,

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
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Indian Lives at European Rates.
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CLAIMS PAID..... ..	£29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE.....	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	12	2		do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	0	2		do.
Davoe's Brilliant 125 deg	4 12	2		do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg ...	4 12	2		do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	4 12	2		do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins).....	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 galns

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 6th March, 1913.

KATHIAWAR.

IT is a matter for regret that papers such as Sir William Lee-Warner's on Kathiawar, before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, are not occasionally read before Indian audiences, so that all who wish may learn something of their neighbours and the conditions under which they live. Sir William enlightened his audience as to the constitution of Kathiawar and told them what the average man in this presidency does not know—that the peninsula of Kathiawar is as large as Ceylon and is divided into no less than a hundred and eighty-eight states. The Kathis who give their name to the peninsula are now but a small portion of the population, numbering but 21,700 out of a total of roughly two and a half millions. Yet a large space in the modern history of the peninsula and its development is filled by the doings of the Kathis. That is only one part of the anomaly, Sir William pointed out, for a more striking feature is that the Kathis were never famous in war or in administration; and notwithstanding their defects they have supplanted the historic title of Saurashtra, to the exclusion of a Mahomedan or a Rajput appellation. The history of Kathiawar is typical of the history of the entire country before the advent of the British; and none of the Chiefs, Bhayads or Girasias of the desolate Saurashtra could have guessed that owing to the British acquisition of a *pied a terre* in Kathiawar "his salvation was near at hand." It was in June, 1817, that by the Treaty of Poona all the Peishwa's rights and territories in Guzerat except the annual payment to the Gaekwar,—passed into the Company's possession. Before that our officers described society in Kathiawar as without any cohesion or system save that of robbery, and the descrip ion was not inapt.

By a stroke of the pen the Governor of Bombay in Council released Kathiawar from the bonds of foreign invasion and civil war. But although conciliatory methods of governing were introduced and oppression in the matter of revenue collection avoided, events soon proved that neither the cause of outlawry, misgovernment, nor the remedy for disorder, bahirwatea, had ceased in the Province. Progress was slow, especially in the administration of justice. There are now eighty-three States in which the chiefs exercise jurisdictory powers of some degree, the remainder being grouped in circles, British political officers exercising the Chiefs' dormant jurisdictions. British jurisdiction, wherever exercised, as Sir William Lee-Warner said, is essentially political and judicial in character. "Kathiawar is not a part of the King's dominions although subject to his political control. No legislative power over the Agency vests in the Legislative Councils of India, no British-Indian law runs in it *suo motu*. Justice, however, is administered in the spirit of British law courts. Laws borrowed from the codes of British India are applied to it under the foreign jurisdiction statutory Order in Council or else new laws are made for it by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the powers so vested in His Majesty." In these days the system is as satisfactory as can be expected but as time goes on measures for expediting the course of justice will become imperative for there are already signs that a change is desirable. The administrative system of some of these States leaves very much to be desired and we cannot be surprised to find in the case of many of them that the people show an increasing tendency to migrate to British territory.

Naturally in so large a number of states there must be a variety in rulers and the standard of administration and prosperity must vary. In the opinion of Sir William some Thakores realise fully that their own interests are served by the happiness and comfort of their subjects. He avoided mentioning names in illustration of his meaning, but quoted the Thakore of Morvi as a most enterprising chief and the pioneer of railway enterprise in Kathiawar. He could not, however, and did not close his eyes to the fact that there are still a few chiefs who are extravagant and spend public revenues on personal indulgences. The constant vigilance and occasional intervention of the British Government are required to maintain the general standard of improvement and to guide the hand of wise reforms. The record of success achieved is one, Sir William declared, that the Government of Bombay may be justly proud of. It is perhaps for the good of the states that they are immune from foreign laws but it is not good for their neighbours or for merchants in Bombay city, for example, who not infrequently discover that immunity for the first time and who find to their cost that "the occasional intervention" of the Government is not set in motion by incidents such as they are interested in. The relations between subjects of British India and those of the native States cannot be improved until British jurisdiction is judicial as well as political, but we do not anticipate that in the opinion of Government the time has arrived yet for any extensive change.

RUSSIAN HISTORICAL CELEBRATION. THE forthcoming historical celebration in Russia, preparations for which were rather inauspiciously commenced with the arrests of leaders of the popular party, commemorate the advent to the throne of the present ruling dynasty in the country in the person of Michael, a scion of the family of the Romanoffs. It was a period of sore trouble for Russia when Michael ascended the throne in 1613. Until the middle of the fifteenth century Russia was broken up into several states and principedoms, more or less independent, having little cohesion with one another and no common policy. But three great rulers during their combined period of a century and a quarter, ending in 1584, put an end to this state of affairs by conquering these minor principalities and welding them into something like an empire. The last of these, Ivan, surnamed the Terrible, during his long reign of half a century of stern repressive and cruel measures, attained the goal and assumed first the title of Tsar whereas all his predecessors merely styled Grand Princes. He was the first real autocratic ruler of Russia and broke the power of turbulent princes and nobles or boyars. But, as is often the case, he left no worthy successor to carry on the work of consolidation and centralization; and under his weak son the nobles got power again and the forces of disruption were rife. After this son's death in 1598, the boyars elected a powerful personage, Boris, from among themselves; but his short reign of seven years proved disastrous and the people as well as nobles conspired against him and sought to dethrone him when an opportune death carried him off in 1605. Then followed anarchy of the worst kind, when internal revolutions and external dangers from neighbouring powers like Poland and Sweden encompassed Russia. Ivan had left another son besides the one who succeeded him, of the name of Dimitri, who was secretly assassinated by Boris. Several pretenders, however, appeared after the reign of Boris, assuming his name, and were supported by interested parties and even foreign powers who caused great confusion as well as strife. At last, after eight years of great suffering, the nobles and people earnestly strove to put a stop to this state of things and called a great assembly or duma and elected Michael Romanoff to be the Tsar. A lead in this matter was taken by Minin, a butcher of Nijni Novgorod, one of the people, and Pozharski, one of the boyars. The boyars were inclined at first to elect a foreigner, a Swedish or a Polish prince to this dignity, but the populace and the clergy were for a Russian and put forward Michael, who was at last elected during Lent of 1613. He was only sixteen years of age at the time, but his family as well as his father were great recommendations in the eyes of the people for, the latter had suffered much persecution at the hands of Boris, who was at that very time a prisoner among the Poles. The father, Philarete, was Metropolitan of Rostoff, and was associated with his son in the Government. The Romanoffs were an old family of nobles and were connected with the throne as the grandmother of Michael had been the Tsaritsa of Ivan the Terrible. Michael was crowned at Easter 1613 and reigned till 1645. The greatest ruler of the Romanoff family was Peter the Great with whose grandson's death, in 1730 the male line became extinct, but the succession through the female line has continued to the present day.

TRANS-ATLANTIC WIRELESS. THE Marconi Company has been much in the lime-light lately with its committe of enquiry, its chairman's libel action and other little incidents of notoriety, and has filled the columns of the newspapers. People must not forget, however, the unobtrusive Goldschmidt system, which has been making tentative efforts along the path of fame in another manner. This system, which we described a little while ago in connection with its Trans-Atlantic experiments, is shortly to be exploited, as far at least as its English rights are concerned, by a new company. The proposed capital is reported to be one million pounds and among the directors will be Sir Henry Norman, who is a son-in-law of Lord Aberconway—formerly Sir Charles Maclaren of steel and coal fame. None of the shares will be offered to the public, but a sufficient number will be issued to provide capital for the immediate building and equipment of certain stations. The unissued shares will remain at the option of the first shareholders; so that there appears to be very little chance of the public coming in. The vendors are taking a share consideration as the purchase price. Further, as a result of the recent trials presumably, they have agreed to submit to heavy penalties if they are not able, within a short time, to give a 50-words-a-minute system across the Atlantic. This is by no means impossible, when we think of the recent feat in signalling from Paris to Lake Tchad, which performed the other day, though by what system it was not stated. A Government expert in wireless telegraphy is reported to have said that in a very little while the Goldschmidt system will have proved its superiority to both the Poulsen and Marconi methods. Not long ago Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director of the Marconi Company, had an interview with the directors of the Marconi Company and the natural conclusion is that the Marconi people are a little nervous about the possibilities of this formidable rival.

"BAKED" ROADS. AN American paper gives us a few hints as to the making of roads in outlying districts which the Bombay Municipality may perhaps ponder over. In Missouri, it says, they have found a way to make good highways at minimum cost by utilizing material available on the ground and now the heretofore little favoured mud roads, with their tendency to stick to whatever touches them, are being transformed into hard-surface highways, good enough to satisfy the exacting motorist. When a mud road is to be laid, the ground is ploughed. On both sides the road ditches are dug and cordwood piled between them. On top of the wood are placed great lumps of mud, covered again with wood. This is again covered with mud tamped down a foot thick and the whole mass set fire to. The clinker is broken and spread over the road and levelled. No exact comparison has been made with macadam-made roads, but it is at least as good as the best dirt-made roads and does not grow muddy, sticky or slippery in wet weather, while the cost is but fifteen hundred dollars per mile of a twelve-feet road.

THE Hon. the Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji leaves for Europe on the 8th of this month.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Borneo" arrived in London on the morning of the 4th instant.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

TRANSPORT WORKERS AND SYNDICALISM.

AN AMBITIOUS FINANCIAL SCHEME.

IV.

THE mail papers now to hand contain two important items of news relating to the spread of Syndicalist ideas in Great Britain. So insidiously is this propaganda being carried on that many Trade Unionists, who are supposed to detest the principles of the revolutionary Socialists, are being led unconsciously along the road the Syndicalists desire to travel. The pioneers of Industrial Unionism in the United Kingdom are men of proved organising ability; and the more one studies the progress of the movement, the more one is impressed by the clearness of other conceptions, and the power and skill with which effect is being given to them. Nobody has a better knowledge of the British working classes, or of the methods of agitation likely to be successful among them than has Mr. Tom Mann; and, when he, and a few other revolutionaries, decided, about two and a half years ago, that the time had come for launching a systematic propaganda of Syndicalism, they knew precisely how to set about it. The methods of which the Unions and Trades Councils had been captured for Socialism and the Labour Party were to be applied again. Obviously the permeation of these bodies by Syndicalist thought must precede any rapid advance towards better organisation either for the Industrial Commonwealth or for improved labour conditions. And quietly, but steadily and persistently, the agitation has since been conducted in the lodges of all the Unions, whilst, among the miners, and the transport workers, Syndicalism has been shown to be fully in action. Since the national strike of coal miners, the British public, attaching undue importance to the declaration of Socialist politicians, has been ready to believe that the Syndicalists have had a serious set-back. Never was there a greater illusion. In spite of disapproval and denunciation by the Parliamentarians, the advocates of Industrial Unionism and direct action, are now more numerous than before. To-day there is evidence of their activities of greater significance for the future than the strikes of the late two years. It is proprobably of comparatively small movement that the Industrial Syndicalist Education League—hitherto an amorphous body—is now being properly organised and endowed with a constitution. It is much more important that arrangements are being made for the foundation of a new "International." To that end a Syndicalist Congress is to be held in London during May. But most important of all are the facts revealed by the items of intelligence referred to at the beginning of this article. These relate to the ambitious scheme by which it is sought to link up the co-operative and trade Union movements for defence and defiance, and the steps taken for the Railwaymen's Unions into a single organisation to be known at the National Union of Railwaymen.

In France two schools of thought contend for mastery of the Confederation of Labour. These are the anti-military, anti-patriotic, Syndicalists who are avowedly aiming at the convulsion of Society, and there are the Unionists whose concern is the betterment of present working conditions 'Economic reforms"—reduced hours of labour, increased wages, compensation for injuries, and so on—are the purposes for which the moderates among the French Syndicalists are striving. According to the most influential leaders of the economic reformers, their policy must have their results. "It will reveal" says Niell, a Montpelier waiter who was prominent in the movement for the formation of the Confederation, "the proper functions of Syndicalism,—it will bring all Unions together; and lastly it will attract to our ranks a large body of hesitating workers who will come all the more quickly that they will see daily results from the conflicts in which we engage." Mr. Tom Mann, and his friends, were shrewd enough to realise—none indeed knew better than they—that it was along the lines of moderate Syndicalism that early and striking successes were to be won in Great Britain. Industrial Unionism is Working Class Socialism. The Industrial Union organisation when completed will be the embryo of a working-class republic. So wrote Mr. E. J. B Allen in November 1910 in a contribution to the "Industrial Syndicalist" that has attracted much attention.

But the veteran strike-master, the real organiser and guiding spirit of Syndicalism in England, had earlier outlined the immediate policy by which the workers were to be brought into the revolutionary ranks. He was frank enough concerning the ultimate aim; but, in two momentous pamphlets, "Forging the weapon" and "The weapon shaping" he revealed a combination of idealism and practical economic improvement that has proved to be extremely alluring to large members of organised and unorganised workers. The Industrial Socialist Republic yes,—but in the meantime shorter hours, more pay, and the prevention of unemployment. "Pending the advent of the Socialist Revelution" says Mr. Mann—conceivably it may be exceedingly remote—"we are out for the speediest remedy for social distress; and this is found beyond any question in the effective reduction of working hours." The systematic regulation of working hours is declared to be the one natural and entirely effective remedy for unemployment, and hence Syndicalists are not to commit themselves to an eight hours' day, though, for a start, it may be well to demand an eight hours' day for workers generally, and six hours' day for miners and chemical workers, whose occupations are specially arduous and dangerous. The advocacy of these and other measures, the minimum wage among the number and audience on "economic organisation" as the one effective means of securing has led many non-Socialist Trade Unionists insensibly along the Syndicalist path; and willingly or unwillingly, the Unionist officials have been obliged to follow the Syndicalist. Syndicalists have been considerably helped also by the decision to relegate political action to a very secondary place. Conservatives, Liberals, Socialists, and political nondescripts, can unite as Trade Unionists in demands for higher wages and easier conditions of life; and, as one consequence of Mr. Osborne's judgment, this view appears to be increasingly acceptable. It is the view which justifies "Direct Action" in the eyes of the old-fashioned Trade Unionists as well as in the eyes of the anarchists. "Politics," writes one of the Syndicalist propagandists, "like religion, vegetarianism, Malthusianism, or teetotalism, is a matter for individuals themselves; and it is no concern to the worker whether another worker is religious, a vegetarian, a Malthusian or a teetotaler. All that is necessary for the worker is to understand the solidarity of their class."

Thus by specious arguments of one good or another, the appeal to class-consciousness is being made, and the plans of the industrial Unionists being worked out.

Let us see how they have operated in relation to the two schemes of organisation to which attention has already been drawn. Following the precedents established by the new Unionism and disturbances to which it led twenty years ago, the Syndicalists first turned their attention to the less well-paid sections of the working classes. They found the railway and transport services seething with discontent owing to long hours and small pay. The railway men had in ten years conducted two great agitations for "economic reforms" without much success. In 1897 the movement for a Christmas strike, in support of a national programme, collapsed, because of dissensions among the leaders, and in 1907, the threat of a national Strike produced the intervention of the Government and the acceptance by the men and the Companies of the Conciliation Scheme. Among the men there were many voices raised against the acceptance of a scheme which neither provided for official "recognition" of the Unionist nor guaranteed improved conditions for the lowest grades of railway workers. By the time the Syndicalists were ready to reach their propaganda openly, the Conciliation Scheme had broken down, and the men were in a dangerously dissatisfied mood. An agitation in support of "an all grades" programme grew apace; but, before it could be brought to a head there had been remarkable developments among other sections of transport workers. The Unions of the shipping employees' dockers, and carters, had been linked up by the organisation of the Transport Worker's Federation by a means of more effectively opposing the Shipowners' Federation. The most amazing featufe of the subsequent development was that the Shipping Federation was caught napping though it had received ample warning of what was coming. They thought they had the measures of Mr. Havelock Wilson and the Seamen's and Firemen's Union. They believed that his threats of a great strike at the ports during the celebration of the Coronation festivities were pure bluff, and altogether unlikely to be realised. He had uttered similar threats before, and nothing much had happened. But the owners reckoned without the new factor in the situation. They did not count on a strike which would spread to stewards and to grades of shipping employees who had not previously worried much about the seamen and firemen. Nor did the railway Companies anticipate that a strike, begun at the ports, would ultimately involve almost the entire railway system of Great Britain, and would afterwards extend to Ireland. All these things sprang from the operative of the Transport Workers Federation. When railway carters and porters, in sympathy with dock and ship workers on strike, refused to handle certain goods, they were entirely influenced by the Syndicalist. Furthermore, when men were discharged for this action and others, regardless of what their Union officials thought, came out on strike; they forced the hands of the leaders, and compelled them ultimately to declare a national strike in the interest of railwaymen as a body. The broad results of the two days' stoppage of the railway services, in August 1911, are as well-known as are the consequences of the miners' strike in the spring of last year. But certain other results are only now begining to be seen. The united action of Railwaymen's Unions gave a fillip to the work of the amalgamators who desired to see the whole transport industry organised in a single Union. That ideal has not yet been realised, but the fusion of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, with the General Railway Workers' Union and the United Pointsmen and Signalmen's Society, is an immense step towards its attainment. Together, their bodies comprise a membership of 1,88,000 and possess funds amounting to £4,15,000. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Foremen for the present declines to "fuse;" under its present officials; it has always shown a strong disposition towards independence of action, but the Amalgamated Society reckons among its members the majority of railway engine drivers.

(*Continued on page 9*).

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

ALLIANCES SOUGHT WITH SPAIN.

GERMANY EXPLAINS HER POSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 5.

It is semi-officially explained in Berlin that the German increase in armaments is due to the shifting of the balance of power through the overthrow of Turkey and the rising of a formidable Slav Power in Eastern Europe, the existence of which tends to engage the especial interest of Austria, while Italy is occupied with her newly-acquired possessions in Libya.

MADRID. Mar, 5.

L'Epoca announces that both the Triple Allience and the Triple Entente are seeking an alliance with Spain, not on account of her military strength but because of her geographical position which would be of great importance in time of war.

L'Epoca observes that Spain must seriously consider before choosing her allies.

THE WAR.

TURKISH ARTILLERY DESTROYED BY GREEK GUNNERS.

ATHENS, Mar. 4.

The Greek Naval division, to-day, bombarded Santa Quaranta, the port for Janina, annihilating the Turkish artillery. Troops were then landed.

TURKEY REFUSES INDEMNITY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 5.

In an interview, the Grand Vizier denied that peace was imminent. Turkey had accepted the mediation of the Powers, but was not negotiating with Bulgaria direct. Turkey would refuse to pay a war indemnity.

SYDNEY GAS STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT COME TO RESCUE OF PUBLIC.

SIDNEY, Mar. 5.

The Executive of the Labour Council has asked the members of the Unions to refrain from joining the gas-strikers. Prospects of a sufficiency of "free labour" are promising, and a general gas supply is expected to be arranged for to-morrow.

The country police are strengthening the forces in the city.

The Premier explains that the Government intervened on behalf of the public and that it stands for the principle of arbitration.

WARREN HASTINGS.

TABLET TO MARK THE SCENE OF HIS TRIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A bronze tablet inscribed, "On this spot Warren Hastings stood for his trial from 1788 to 1795" has been laid on floor of Westminster Hall.

H. M. S. "NEW ZEALAND."

THOUSANDS FLOCK TO SEE HER AT CAPETOWN.

CAPETOWN. Mar, 4.

The "New Zealand" has left for Durban. The vessel's visit here has attracted thousands of inhabitants. visitors were brought in special trains Thousands of school-children including many from out lying districts, were brought to see the vessel. The visit of the "New Zealand" has certainly achieved the object of arousing greatly increased interest in the Navy.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

OBJECTION TO SCHEME OF ADVISERSHIPS.

PEKING, Mar. 5.

China has informed the Ministers of the Six-Power group that he does not agree to the scheme recently submitted with regard to adviserships in connection with the Six-Power loan.

China suggests a return to the original list, which includes Herr Romp, the German, for the Audit Department, to whose appointment France objected.

TAX ON FRENCH COAL.

IMPOSED ON MINES WITH BIG PROFITS.

PARIS, Mar. 4.

The Chamber, to-day, with the approval of the Government, adopted a Socialist amendment to the Budget, imposing a tax of fivepence a ton on coal from mines whose profits amount to a franc a ton.

The tax will produce fourteen million francs, which the Finance Minister declared was most moderate in view of the great duties now falling on taxpayers.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

LAW OF THE AIR.

STRICT REGULATIONS FOR BRITAIN.

NO LANDING ALLOWED IN IRELAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In virtue of the powers conferred by the Aerial Navigation Act, Mr. McKenna has issued lengthy orders and regulations for the control of aircraft from abroad, defining the prohibited areas and prescribing the areas for landing. It is permissible for officers to fire on foreign aircraft, contravening these regulations.

Aeroplanes and airships from abroad cannot enter Ireland, and they can only enter Scotland between Fraserburgh and Ythan River. In England, there are three such places on the east coast and four on the south.

The areas over which aircraft are prohibited from flying number fifty. They include dockyards, wireless stations, arsenals, railway stations used for the transportation of troops, landmarks near fortresses, and military works. Aircraft entering are not permitted to carry cameras, homing pigeons, firearms or wireless apparatus.

Foreign airmen must obtain a clearance from a British Consulate, and not enter the United Kingdom till forty-seven hours thereafter. They must state their intended landing-place and the object of their voyage. When they land they must report themselves to the authorised officer, and pay £3 in the case of airships, and £1 in the case of aeroplanes, for a permit. The subsequent journey must be effected in the time, and along the route, specified on the permit.

Airships must carry a British representative, and, before quitting the United Kingdom, must descend and report themselves. Foreign army aircraft will not be allowed to enter the United Kingdom without invitation or permission. Transgression of these regulations will be punished by imprisonment for six months, and a fine of £200. In the case of conviction for espionage, offenders will be liable to seven years' penal servitude.

It is understood that the regulations have been drawn up by the Committee of Imperial Defence.

CANADA'S NAVY.

COMMITTEE STAGE OF THE BILL BEGUN.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The Canadian House of Commons, yesterday, began the Committee stage of the Naval Bill, with an all-night sitting, and is expected to sit continuously till Saturday night, the rules of the House not providing for a closure.

In the early morning, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved an amendment to the clause appropriating thirty-five millions for the purpose of immediately increasing the effective naval forces of the Empire, so as to read "for the speedy organisation of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with, and close relation, to the Imperial Navy."

The Opposition Whips declare that they will obstruct the passage of the Bill to their utmost, with a view to forcing an appeal to the country.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In the House of Assembly, Major Silburn moved that the South African Union should make an annual contribution to the Navy.

General Botha proposed an amendment recognising the importance of naval defence, and requesting the Government, in consultation with the Imperial Government, to ascertain what provision should be made to that end, and submit the proposals to the House. General Botha appealed to the House not to make this a party question, and urged that they follow in the footsteps of the other Dominions. He thought that possibly the country might want to have a small navy of its own.

Sir Thomas Smartt, Leader of the Opposition, accepted the amendment on the condition that the discussion with the Imperial Government was started immediately.

Mr. Merriman ridiculed the suggestion of a small South African fleet. He urged the abolition of preference, and the application of a percentage of the increased revenue to a more adequate naval contribution.

The debate was then adjourned.

AMERICA CUP.

CHALLENGED FOR BY SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The *Daily Express* states that Sir Thomas Lipton yesterday challenged for the America Cup.

MEXICAN BORDER FIGHTING

NEW YORK, Mar. 5.

Another skirmish has taken place between the American cavalry and the Mexican Federal troops on the frontier. The latter opened fire, but retreated when confronted with machine-guns.

NAVAL DISASTER.

GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK.

SIXTY-SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HELIGOLAND, Mar. 5.

The German torpedo-boat, No. 2178, was rammed and sunk by the German cruiser "Yorck," last night off here. It is stated that fifty men were drowned and fifteen saved.

BERLIN, Mar. 5.

It is officially stated that the sunken torpedo-boat was returning from night manœuvres and that the collision took place five miles north-east of Heligoland. She sank very rapidly.

The statement says the crew numbered eighty-three, and that only a small part were saved.

The cruiser "Yorck" was undamaged.

HELIGOLAND, (LATER.) Mar. 5.

Sixty-six perished in the torpedo-boat disaster, including Lieutenant Pies, the commanding and navigating officer, while the engineer and surgeon and fifteen of the crew were saved.

The fleet had been manœuvring between Heligoland and Wilhelmshaven under the eye of the Emperor, who only left the fleet yesterday evening. The Flotilla to which the ill-fated vessel belonged was suddenly ordered to join the manœuvres yesterday.

The disaster is the worst in German annals since 1896.

LEVERS AND LIBERIA.

GERMAN RIGHTS PRECLUDE THE CONCESSION.

BERLIN, Mar. 4.

In the Reichstag, to-day, attention was drawn to the agreement between Messrs. Lever Brothers and the Liberian Government. A representative of the Government declared that the granting of such a concession, of such scope, would amount to a monopoly, and would be inadmissible in accordance with the terms of the Germano-Liberian Commercial Agreement. Germany had protested, and had been informed that the Liberian Legislature had not given the necessary sanction. Should such a contingency arise, he added, Government would not fail to protect the treaty rights of Germans in Liberia.

[A telegram dated Jan. 14 stated that Messrs. Lever Bros. (of Port Sunlight, England) had concluded an agreement with the Liberian Government, empowering the firm to acquire, by successive stages, a lease of 12,000 square miles, amounting to over a quarter of the whole country, with the following monopolies:—Oil palms, timber, the use of the land in any form, and all the trade with the natives.]

NEW BRITISH AIRSHIP.

BRITISH OFFICERS STUDYING IT IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Mar. 4.

Several British naval officers have arrived at Bitterfeld to study the construction and attend the trial of the Parseval airship for the British Admiralty. The airship will be completed in three weeks.

AVIATOR KILLED.

FALLS FIVE THOUSAND FEET ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The monoplanist, Geoffrey England, was killed to-day at Salisbury Plain. He had risen to a height of five thousand feet.

ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 5.

The Imperial family have arrived for the Romanoff tercentenary celebrations, which begin to-morrow.

JAPANESE LOAN.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

An issue of three million sterling Japanese "short" securities was placed yesterday in London, consisting of equal portions of one-year bills at 94 1-2, and two-year five per cent. notes at 99.

KAISER'S NEW YACHT.

BERLIN, Mar. 4.

The Reichstag, to-day, voted a first instalment of 250,000 pounds sterling for a new Imperial yacht, the total cost of which will be half a million.

The Socialists delivered scathing criticisms, describing the demand as inexcusable in view of the burdens already weighing on the people.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 5.

One of the last acts of ex-President Taft was to sign the Navy Bill for the construction of one battleship in 1913.

U. S. PRESIDENT.

INAUGURATION AT THE CAPITOL.

HIS MOTTO "JUSTICE AND ONLY JUSTICE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Marshall were installed to-day as President and Vice-President, respectively, with the usual procedure.

By Dr. Wilson's desire, the Jeffersonian simplicity of the inauguration ceremonies was reflected in the decorations.

The proceedings opened by Dr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall driving to the White House to exchange greetings with President Taft. After this visit a procession to the Capitol was formed, escorted by mounted troops. President Taft and Dr. Wilson were given an ovation on entering.

The Chief Justice administered the presidential oath to Dr. Woodrow Wilson, amid a salute of 21 guns.

In his inaugural address, President Woodrow Wilson dwelt on the resources of the United States and the great industries, which had been built up by the genius of individualism and limitless enterprise. The country had also a great system of government, and riches in abundance, but evil had come in with the good. They were proud of their industrial achievements, but they had not counted enough the human cost in the struggle. The Government's duty was to cleanse, reconsider, restore and correct the evil without impairing the good The chief items they must alter were the tariff, which violated the just principles of taxation, the banking and currency system, and the present industrial and agricultural systems. They must safeguard the health of the nation, secure good sanitary laws and pure food, ensure proper conditions of labour and maintain fundamental safeguards for property and individual right. Above all, their motto would be "Justice, and only Justice."

President Wilson and Ex-President Taft, then went in procession back to the White House.

The proceedings concluded with a great street pageant, illuminations and fire-works.

SCOTTISH MINISTER OF LABOUR.

WASHINGTON, Mar 4.

Mr. Taft, having signed the Bill creating a Labour Department, Dr. Woodrow Wilson has appointed Mr. Wilson, an ex-official of the Miners' Union, and a native of Blantyre, Scotland, as Minister of Labour, with a seat in the Cabinet.

STRIKE PROSPECTS.

RICHARDSON'S STATEMENT EASES SITUATION.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The statement to Press representatives by Richardson, the guard on the Midland Railway, whose recent dismissal threatened to lead to a national strike of railwaymen, to the effect that, if he had known that the instructions had emanated from headquarters, he would have obeyed, promises to relieve the tension. The Chairman of the Company, in a letter to the Press, says he has no objection to the reinstatement of Richardson if he will repeat the above statement to the Board, and undertake in future to obey his superior officers.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, Mar. 5.

The Supreme Military Council has decided in favour of three years' service with the abolition of all exemptions.

THREATENING LETTERS.

MONEY DEMANDED FROM BENGAL ZEMINDARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA March. 5.

It is stated that several wealthy zamindars of Eastern Bengal and Assam have recently been the recipients of anonymous letters demanding large sums of money.

The addressees of the notes have been given to understand that their residences would be looted if they failed to deliver at least half of the stipulated money to the writers of the letters. It is said that the zamindars of Bhayakali, in the Dacca district, some of whom are big marchants of Calcutta, have, as a consequence of the threatening letters, been forced to requisition the services of a large number of sepoys with the knowledge and permission of the District Magistrate of Dacca.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

OLD WOMAN RUN OVER BY MOTOR-CAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, passed orders in the case in which Mr. Lane, assistant of Messrs. King, Hamilton and Company, was charged with having caused the death of an old woman by rashly and negligently driving his motor-car. The magistrate held that the prosecution story was not satisfactory and acquitted the accused.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE.

ASSOCIATION MEETS AT CALCUTTA.

MR. D. MYERS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

At the meeting of the European Defence Association, Mr. Dudley Myers was elected President and Messrs N. McLeod and E. C. Emerson Vice-Presidents. Mr. Myers detailed his tour through India on behalf of the Association, and said, wherever he had gone, he had found the greatest sympathy with the movement, and the greatest readiness to support it and further the aims of the Association.

Mr. H. W. S. Sparkes said that the real question before the Royal Commission on Public Services was whether the displacement on any considerable scale of European officials by educated Indians, in the executive, administrative and judicial posts, would tend in the direction of the better government of the country as a, whole, and promote the increased safety and contentment of his Majesty's subjects as a whole. A section of educated Indians contended that it would, while they believe in common with many educated Indians, the virile fighting races of Northern India, most of the Mahomedans, the trading classes and the teeming masses of the country, that it would not. Those who clamoured for, and would chiefly benefit by the change played their cards skilfully. By taking the title of Indians they sank their own distinctive nationality. As a European might be an Icelander or a Portuguese, so an Indian might be a Pathan or a Bengalee, and there was about as much affinity between the two Europeans as between the two Indians. They all knew that the association of Indians in the government of the country made for stability. But for generations to come, until in distant ages when the British Raj had fulfilled its destiny here, the primary duty of the Government was to see that this association proceeded on safe lines. To their mind nothing would be more disastrous than to make education, identified as it was with political agitation, the sole qualification to increased participation of Indians in the government of the country, when commonsense and experience told them that, if British control was to be diminished at all, it would largely involve upon Indians of the virile fighting races who, but for the Briton's presence, would be the virtual rulers of the land and who, if they should lose or abandon India, would automatically resume their sway.

The Chairman, Mr. W. S. Braithwaite, in the course of his address, referring to the Public Services Commission, said its mission was apparently not to improve the public services, but to see to what extent the English element could be weakened, both numerically and in respect of its powers, without danger to the State.

Touching on the Delhi outrage, he said: "We have an uneasy suspicion, which may or may not be well founded, that really strong preventive measures are not taken against those who plan these outrages, because of an idea that by being lenient with these scoundrels we conciliate India. I say that such mistaken clemency will never conciliate India; and that while it insults the loyal Indian it encourages the disloyal." In this connection he added that it was extremely gratifying that the Government had at last taken in hand the amendment of the Law of Conspiracy.

LOYAL AND DISLOYAL INDIANS.

Turning to the reconstruction of the Association, he said that when their membership was little more than 500, Mr. Dudley Myers had arrived from Home and placed his entire time and energy at their disposal, and had proved an organiser of the highest ability. He had recruited Calcutta in a thorough fashion, then enlisted the sympathy of the great commercial and trading firms, who had almost, without exception given practical support in the way of monetary donations, which had now reached Rs. 11,000. Afterwards Mr. Myers had toured India at his own expense, for the purpose of organising branches. He had made the Association a household word throughout India, and it was only through his self-sacrificing zeal and ability that the Association had grown in so few months to be the largest and most representative body of their community in India. The membership was now 1,400, and they had five branches, either formed or in process of formation, in other parts of India.

PROPOSED KARACHI BRANCH.

KARACHI, Mar. 5

Over hundred members of the Anglo-Indian community in Karachi having expressed their desire to form a Karachi branch of the League, a public meeting will be held at the Khalikdina Hall this evening to form the proposed branch. The Hon. Mr. M. P. Webb, C.I.E., has consented to preside.

MR. MODY'S RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 5.

Mr. Kaikhooshru Pemulji Mody has retired from the Nizam's service after a period of 32 years' meritorious service as a Tasildar at Gulburga, Raichur, Parbhani, Jalna and Nander talukas. He received an ovation on his departure from Nander, and large crowds assembled at Jalna and Parbhani. He will settle at Poona, his birthplace.

BANK OF BURMA.

FIVE LAKHS' PAPER NOT IN BALANCE-SHEET.

ADVERTIZEMENTS THAT ARRACTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 5.

On the hearing of the Bank of Burma case being resumed to-day, at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court, before Mr. Justice Twomey and a jury Mr. W. F. Tanner's cross-examination by the defence was continued. In reply to Mr. DeGlanville, witness said that he could not say if it were necessary to question the auditor before expressing an opinion on the balance-sheet. It depended on the circumstances. He had audited the accounts of one bank completely in India. He thought the Bank manager's signature and his own signature would be a sufficient guarantee as to the correctness of the account.

In reply to Mr. Coltman, witness said that in regard to the five lakhs of Government paper belonging to the Bank, that was a matter as to which there could be no two opinions as to how it was to be shown in the balance-sheet. The fact of five lakhs being lodged with the Bank of Bengal should appear on the liability side as a note. It was a matter on which there could be no two opinions. It was a matter which was plain and certain on the face of it.

Witness did not agree with Mr. Black of the National Bank when he said that such an omission would not necessarily be improper because many balance-sheets omitted information which it was not considered necessary or desirable to impart to the general public. He considered that Mr. Black was not dishonest for holding such an opinion. He was not prepared to say that such an opinion would not be honestly held by a bank manager.

Mr. N. Mitter, pleader, Toungoo, deposed to having deposited Rs. 200 in the Bank of Burma on seeing an advertisement in the *Rangoon Gazette* in April, 1909. Had he known that the Bank was not in a sound condition and had it not been for the six per cent. interest offered, he would not have made the fixed deposit. He had also had another deposit of Rs. 1,430.

Rev. O. E. Cummings deposed to having had a deposit of Rs. 1,725 when the Bank closed its doors. This was due on November 2, 1912; the previous deposit was for Rs. 1,590 at 7 per cent. Interest had accrued for one year. There was also a cheque for Rs 40 which made up the total of Rs. 1,590. His reasons for renewing his fixed deposit were, first, that on reading the balance-sheet of June 30, 1911, he considered the Bank to be in a sound financial condition, and, secondly, that it was the only Bank he knew of in Rangoon that offered six per cent. interest. The balance-sheet impressed him and particularly the item of Rs. 126,542 shown as the profit for six months Other items shown that the Bank was in a prosperous condition. Witness was impressed by the item. The debts considered good for which the Bank showed no formal security (Rs 6,3[illegible],280-6) was rather a large sum for a small bank to allow for temporary overdrafts. If he had known that the Bank was in an insolvent unsound condition, he would have drawn his money, which was due on November 3, 1912. There was no cross-examination council for the defence.

BURMA LAUNCH FATALITY.

FINDING OF MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 5.

A marine enquiry was held at Moulmein yesterday, presided over by Mr. R. R. Brown, Deputy Commissioner as president, and three assessors, into the cause of the sinking recently of the launch "Aung-on-Yat" at Attaran, in which about ninety lives are said to have been lost.

In the opinion of the Board of Enquiry the launch capsized owing to a number of her passengers running suddenly to the starboard side, and there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the Court dealing with the serangs' certificates.

The Court recommended the advisability of restricting the loading of cargo on launches in future.

MUSEUM FOR DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

The Bengal Government has issued a resolution, approving the scheme of establishing a museum at Dacca, for objects of historical and antquarian interest

A large room in the Secretariat at Dacca has been set apart for the use of the museum, and a representative general committee has been nominated for the purpose of making detailed arrangements.

It will probably be found desirable hereafter to connect the museum in some way with the Dacca University, but meanwhile it is necessary to make provision for the articles which have already been collected, and which are at present stored in the Collectorate and in private houses, while the establishment of a museum will stimulate and co-ordinate the energies and activities of many local workers whose labours have already produced valuable results.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL

MANAGING AGENTS AND COMPANIES BILL

AMENDMENTS TO LAW OF CONSPIRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 5.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presided.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, in presenting the Select Committee's report on the Indian Companies Bill, explained the principal changes made in the Committee and pointed that the clauses regarding managing agents had been unanimously accepted. In view of the intrinsic importance of the clauses it has been decided to publish those clauses for criticism. The rest of the Bill, Mr. Clark pointed out, would be proceeded with and, as the Bill when passed into Act, would not come into force till April 1914, he foreshadowed that the clauses dealing with managing agents would be incorporated in the consolidating Bill, which would come into force on the same date as the principal Act.

Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Conspiracy Bill and said the question before the Council to-day was whether the Bill was necessary. Clause 3 of the Bill, already published, was the principal point of the Bill, and he proceeded to explain it at length, and, having traced the Conspiracy Law in England, which dates from the time of King Edward I, argued that alterations in the Indian Law was absolutely necessary. He explained that the object was to have the Indian Law like the English Law, and he looked for the wholehearted support of the Council. Sir Reginald pointed that the existing law was insufficient, and claimed the Bill as a wise and prudent measure, saying that the public safety demanded it.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea moved that the Bill be circulated among the High Courts and public bodies for criticism.

Mr. Burendranath Banerjea, in the course of his speechh, said: "I beg to move the amendment which stands against my name. It runs in those terms, "That preparatory to the Bill being referred to the Select Committee it be circulated to public bodies and the High Courts for their opinion" Sir, in this connection I desire to call attention to Rule 19 of our Rules for the introduction and publication of Bills. Rule 19 says that "When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion the member in charge of it shall make one or more of the following motion:—(a) that it be referred to Select Committee (that is, the motion that is being made), (b) that it be taken into consideration by the Council, either at once or at some future date to be then mentioned, or (c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereof. The Rule lays down three kinds of procedure and it is open to this Council to adopt any of them. The hon. member in charge of the Bill has recommended the procedure under Clause (a). I recommend the adoption of the procedure under clause (c). It is for the council to decide which they would prefer. It seems to me, Sir, that the procedure I suggest is the more suitable, in view of the contentions character of the Bill, and in view of the fact that by following such a procedure the Select Commitee, before submitting its report, would be in a position to obtain the view of the different public bodies representing different public interests and looking at the matter from the different points of view. It seems to me that in a case of this kind, where controversy is likely to be keen and acute, the possession of the amplest information would be a distinct advantage to the Select Committee. The object of my amendment is to give the public time for the fullest discussion of this measure. As I have already observed, this measure is likely to give rise to animated discussion. Already in the public prints a note of dissent has been raised. Time, Sir, is a factor, an important factor, in allaying the acerbities of heated controversies. After the lapse of time passions, subside, feelings disappear, and then appear the cold, clear, colourless atmosphre of pure reason. The Government may be right or the Government may be wrong; but if the Government be right, a full discussion of the measure will only strengthen their position. If the Government be wrong, a full discussion of the measure will lead to a modification of its measure. For, great and responible Government cannot persist in an error, when that error has been discovered. Then, Sir, look at the matter from whatever point of view you please. It seems to me that it is wise, desirable and even necessary that the fullest opportunity should be given to the public for the discussion of this measure.

VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

"Sir, in this connection I am reminded of the circumstances associated with the enactment of the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. That measure gave rise to a very considerable agitation. The irritation caused by it was largely due to the suddenness with whichit was sprung upon the public, and the precipitancy with which it was rushed through this Council. One fine morning, in the month of April, 1870, the people of Calcutta rose from their beds and found in the newspapers that a Bill was to be introduced that day for the better control of the vernacular Press. Before the sun had set it had become the law of the land. I do not for a moment suggest that anything of the kind has been done in the case of this measure, for we have had a week's time for its discussion. All the same, I plead for time, reasonable time, for the consideration of this important measure and recommend that the Bill be circulated amongst the public bodies and High Court for their views thereon. Apart from these general considerations, I take my stand upon official precedent and practice in analagous cases."

Mr. Banerjea then proceeded to dwell the upon great improvements in the situation since 1900, and then said, "I cannot help thinking that the present Bill is in conflict with the policy and principle laid down by H. E. the Viceroy. Nothing has so touched the heart of the Indian people and captivated their imagination as the noble, the serene, the dauntless bearing of his Excellency. Despite the shock to his feelings caused by the wicked attemption his life and his grievous disappointment, his Excellency has declared that his affections for the people of India remain unchanged and unchangable, that there will not be any change or modification in a policy which his Excellency has followed in the Government of India. The Bill, if passed into law, will interrupt the progressive development of this policy and create a sense of mistrust and add to whatever unrest there may exist in certain parts of the country."

The Hon. Mr. Malik Omar Hyatkhan

supported the Bill, and said that he had the intention of bringing in a stricter measure himself.

The Hon Sir J. M. Chitnavis opposed the amendment, and in the course of his speech said:—"But while I do not object to the principle of the amendment, I cannot but feel that modification of the Bill in several particulars is necessary in the interests of the great Indian community which is peace-loving and law-abiding, which has nothing to do with political crime; and abhors anarchy as much as the Government do. These changes, I have every hope, the Select Committee will make, and ample safeguards against its misapplication will in the end, be provided in the Bill. The facts that this measure has been introduced only after the diabolical, but happily abortive, attempt on the life of the august and respected head of the Supreme Government, and that indiscriminate arrests have not followed the outrage, prove if anything, Government's anxiety to spare the people all avoidable trouble and harasment and so considerate a Government can well be expected to make the weapon harmless to the inoffensive public."

The Hon. Mr. Ghaznavi accepted the principle of the Bill and held that the existing law was inadequate to deal with the present-day developements. He said that the Mussalmans of Bengal would co-operate with the measure or measures required to stamp out sedition. He opposed Mr. Benerjea's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. M. S. Das also opposed the amendment and said that nothing would be gained by sending the Bill to High Courts, and that the Select Committee should be allowed to proceed with the measure.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Roy rose to criticise the principle of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Vijaya Raghavachariar rose to a point of order, which was allowed.

MACAULAY AND THE PENAL CODE.

Mr. Vijiayaraghava Chariar referred to Macaulay's minute on the Penal Code, and said that constant efforts on the part of the authorities to add repressive laws were due to want of imagination. He criticised the Home Member's speech, and said that omission of the Conspiracy Law from the Indian Penal Code was not accidental, but, after deliberation on the part of Macaulay and Sir Barnes Peacock, and held that the provisions in the Criminal Law was enough to combat crime in this country. He submited that the outrage on the Viceroy was still under enquiry and deprecated any reference to it. He compared the Indian Statute Book with the English Acts, asked whether the Government at Home would ever introduce a Deportation Regulation, Seditions Meetings Act and Press Act, and he said that to attempt to assimilate English laws to Indian conditions was beginning at the wrong end.

GAP IN THE CRIMINAL LAW.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, speaking, reserved himself the right of replying on the question of the principle of the Bill and contented himself by dwelling upon its urgency. He pointed out that the motion had not been supported, and quoted Sir James FizStephen to show that "when you find a gap in the Criminal Law fill it up." He referred to the crimes in Bengal, the murder of Mr. Jackson and of Mr. Ash and other officers, and said that the spirit which dominated these crimes, was still alive. He then narrated the recent crimes ending with the two recent dacoities in Dacca, and urged that evil conspirators should not receive another year's grace.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, replying, referred to Mr. Moreshead's report on the Bengal Police and claimed the situation had greatly improved. He urged that what was wanted was not a Bill of the kind, but detective abilities among the police.

The Vice-President asked the speaker to confine himself to the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost by 57 to 2.

PRINCIPLE OF THE BILL.

After the division on the amendment the Vice-President asked the council to proceed with the discussion of the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Jinnah, in supporting the principle of the Bill said that nobody could respond more readily to the appeal of the Home Member than he could. The Bill was one which might not evoke much opposition. Those men who wanted to undermine the authority of Government were the greatest enemies of India. He referred to the political crimes mentioned by Sir Reginald Craddock and said the list was long enough to bring shame to any community. Every repressive measure brought in the Council was the result of the doings of the people of India. He criticised the details of the Bill and point d out the difference in application to the English law. Mr. Jinnah, in conclusion, complained of the writings of the Round Table and the London "Times."

The Viceroy said, "It is not a judgment document."

Mr. Jinnah said that what he wanted to point out was the mischievous character of the writings.

Rai Sita Nath Roy supported the Bill, and urged that it should be passed for three years.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea analysed the speeches of the supporters of the Bill, and said that Mr. Jinnah was in favour of confining the Bill to State offences.

Rai Sita Nath Roy was for enacting it for three years, and Mr. Ghaznavi was in favour of substantial changes. He held that after all the support was not much and he therefore opposed the Bill

Mr. Kenrick supported the Bill, and wondered why people who had interests of order at heart, could oppose the Bill. He then referred to the recent article in the "Bengalee."

The Vice-President pointed out that the speaker could refer only to the speeches made in the house and not to the utterances outside.

The Hon. Mr. Kenrick dwelt upon the legal aspect of the measure and thought to increase the number from two to five for the purpose of conspiracy, as suggested by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, would be an undoubted innovation.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam defended the measure and said that the time had come when the law should be introduced in India to cover the same ground. He then explained the safeguards and reservations and said, "These would make the Bill suit Indian conditions." He recalled the Hon. Mr. Jinnah's speech, and said that, excepting the two hon. members, Mr. Banerjea, and Mr. Vijaya Raghavachari, all members had accepted the principle of the Bill. He claimed that the Bill was no departure from the accepted principle of the law. As the Chairman of the Select Committee, he assured the Council that the Committee would give all the suggestions most careful consideration.

Sir Reginald Craddock summed up the debate and held that there was a gap in the law and there was the English precedent to show how best to fill it up. He said that the law might not tend to the detection of crime, but it would prevent conspiracy. He alluded to the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Banerjea and the Hon. Mr. Vijaya Raghava Chariar, and expressed his gratification at the amount of support the Bill had received.

The Bill was then referred to the Select Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Clark the white Prosphorus Bill, as amended by the select Committee, was considered and passed.

ARCHITECTURE OF NEW DELHI.

Sir Robert Carlyle, replying to the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis' question regarding the site and architecture of new Delhi, said:

"(1) The Government of India have not yet received a final report from the town-planning experts.

"(2) The experts have been and are engaged in considering the various alternative sites and lay-outs for the new city.

"(3) The Government of India have not framed the definite terms of the reference to the Committee of Architects. Mr. Lutyens is associated with the town-planners, and both he and Mr. Baker, with the assistance of Sir Swinton Jacob, an architect of much experience in the design and construction of buildings in this country, will submit designs for two buildings of importance, and will advise the Government of India on the designs of all other new buildings, and on any other matters regarding the new capital that may be referred to them.

"The question of the style of the architecture of the new city, as the hon. member is doubtless aware, has formed the subject of considerable discussion both in England and in India, in the course of which various opinions have been expressed The best available advice will be taken in regard to all architectural questions, and all local conditions affecting them will be fully considered before any final decision is arrived at.

(5) "Governmernment do not propose to put forward the question of the site and architecture of the new capital for discussion in their Legislative Council."

POSTAL-TELEGRAPH AMALGAMATION.

Mr. Clarke, replying to the Hon. Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar's question regarding the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, said:

"I propose to explain to the Council what progress has been made in the matter of the proposed amalgamation. I introduce the head of Posts and Telegraphs in the discussion of the Budget on the 7th inst., on which occasion it will be possible to deal with the matter more fully than in reply to a question; and in these circumstances, perhaps, the hon. member will not object to waiting for the more complete statement which I shall then be in a position to make."

The Commander in Chief replying to the Hon. Mr. Vijiaraghavacharia's question regarding Lord Nicholson's Committee on military expenditure, said:—

"Tha answer to the first portion of the question is in the negative.

(2) "The cost of the Committee during the current financial year is estimated at £15,000.

REPORT ON WAKF BILL.

Mr. Jinnah, in moving for the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Wakf's Bill, explained the several changes made in the Bill by the Select Committee. He expressed his sincere gratitude to the Government of India for its attitude towards the Bill.

Malik Omer Hayat Khan said that the Bill had the approval of the Mahomadans of the Punjab. Messrs. Asad Ali, Fazulbhai, K. Huda and Ghaznavi spoke in support of the.

Bill. Rai Sita Nath with-drew his amend ment.

Mr. Vijayaragava Chariar supported the motion, and held it was a law of primogeniture and not Mahomedan personal law.

Mr. Banerjea, in supporting, said that it was worthy of note, that it was the first time that a non-official Bill was placed on the Statute Book and on the initiative of a Mahomedan member.

Mr. Ali Imam said that the Government was satisfied that the Bill was consistent with the provisions of Mahomedan law.

Mr. Jinnah, in replying, thanked Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and other members on their hearty support. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was passed.

The Council adjourned to the 17th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st Feb, 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 223000	Rs. 130 00	Rs. 4000	Rs. 757000
Or per mile of Ry	236	571	4	801
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	695000	1754 00	11000	2463000
Total for 5 weeks ...	918000	1284 00	18000	422 000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year..	193588	45.062	29 6	64 5·6
Per mile of Ry. do...	20	478	3	666
Total to cor. date do..	957445	2102314	11080	3070889

Increase for the week ...Rs. 1,08,41.
Do. to date 9,141, 61

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st February, 1913, on 1827 66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs 19100	40000	Rs 7000	Rs 59 00
Or per mile of Ry ...	104	219	4	327
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	76900	1588000	25000	2287000
Total for 5 weeks ...	81000	1983000	32000	2-85000
Comparison.				
Total for cor week of previous year.	162242	408162	7876	578230
Per mile of Ry do..	89	223	4	316
Total to cor date do...	835882	1920340	34876	2851698

BENGAL COUNCIL.

EARLY MEASURES FOR PREVENTION OF DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

There was a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day. H. E. the Governor presided. A large number of questions were asked by members covering various subjects.

In reply to a question about the separation of the judicial and executive functions, Mr. Stevenson Moore said:—"The Local Government is unable to make a statement on the subject."

In reply to a question asked by the Maharaja of Nashipore about the measures for the pevention of dacoities in Eeastern Bengal, Mr. Stevenson Moore drew the attention of the Maharaja to the administration report of the Police Department for 1911, in which reference was made to various measures which had been, and were being, taken to deal with the dacoity in East Bengal; and said: "Such of these measures as have not yet been completed are being pressed on with as much expedition as possible, and, in view of the recent indications of the recrudescence of this form of crime, additional preventive measures are now being devised and will receive the earnest consideration of the Government."

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A Bill to amend the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act relating to loans was introduced. The Hon. Sir William Duke next presented an amended draft Financial Statement for Bengal for 1913-14, after which other official members presented different heads of income and expenditure. In his prefactory remarks, Sir William Duke said that last year there was no Legislative Council for this Province, as now constituted, and the Government of India had, therefore, to frame an experimental budget in consultation with the Local Government. It, so happened that at the same time the Government of India had set itself to frame settlements of a quasi permanent character for the several Indian provinces. This course could not be applied to Bengal, where so many factors were now and uncertain and an experimental settlement was therefore made for three years from 1915. The Provincial Budget on the expenditure side consisted of the charges which were actually being incurred in the area which was to form the new Presidency, so far as there could be located together with the further charges rendered necessary by the changes in the constitution of the Government and the appointment of a Governor in Council. The receipts consisted of the usual heads of revenue allotted in sufficient proportion to meet the expenditure and policy of giving as much as possible from heads of expanding revenue and as little as possible by fixed assignments, which the Government of India had adopted in other provincial settlements, was also followed in Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS CESS.

After giving a detailed account of the estimated income, which was 12.43 lakhs higher than original estimate, and also of expenditure, which would amount to 629.26 lakhs, Sir William said that the transfer to the District Boards of the whole of the Public Works Cess would be welcomed by everyone in this country, and would he was sure, be appreciated in quarters where interest in the financial policy of Government seldom penetrates. I believe that the idea of this great measure of liberality, many will think of Justice, to local bodies originated with Sir Edward Baker, and that it was at his initiative that the 25 per cent. of the Public Works Cess was in 1905 handed over as an augmentation grant to the District Boards. So far as I can understand, the Government of India has treated us with a degree of liberality which we could hardly have hoped for. Apparently, there is no intention of deduction at present. This 25 per cent. from the assignment now made will apparently be gradually raduced as the natural growth of the Public Works Cess overtakes the total which is now received, but for the present that will amount to nearly a quarter more than the proceeds of the Cess. The deduction which will be made is that of the equilibrium grant, which was originally given to District Boards to pay for the service, which, by their nature, were proper to local bodies, but for which their income would not suffice. The net effect, however, will be that the District Boards will profit to the extent of about 25 lakhs annually. This great accession of means to District Boards ought to have a most beneficial effect on their activities. We do not yet know what condition the Government of India may attach to this grant, but, whatever they can I venture to say that it will be strange if it does not result in local self-government becoming much more real and being extended downwards until it is in much closer contact with the people, and finding itself in a position to deal with those questions of village sanitation and village water supply which have so forced themselves upon our attention of late.

The Council adjourned to the 13th instant.

EDUCATION ALLOTMENTS.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council the Hon. Mr. Kuchler, Education Member, in presenting his statement of expenditure on education, stated: "Measures are to be taken for the spread of primary education, and Rs. 5,77,000 had been sanctioned for primary education, Rs. 40,000 for the education of poor European children in Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 for the education of factory children and Rs. 20,00,000 for Board schools in East Bengal, Rs. 78,200 for cheap school structures, and Rs. 1,25,000 for the equipment and furniture of primary schools.

COLIC—NOT CHOLERA.

CALCUTTA CAMP EPIDEMIC STILL A MYSTERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Further particulars about the illness of the two hundred men of the King's Own Regiment, encamped on the maidan, go to show that the sickness which attacked the men was neither pneumaine poisoning nor cholera, but colic.

It is not known how it was caused, and a most searching enquiry has not disclosed anything either in food, milk, water, or utensils, which could have led to the outbreak.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

UNIVERSITY OF LOVE.

The soil and climate seem to be favourable for fads and hobbies of all sorts in the West. Easterners are apparently two sluggish and indifferent to cherish them. We are moved by a natural bias against any form of novelty, while the Westerner, if an idea is presented to him in a manner sufficiently striking and alluring, will rush to it, and eagerly grasp it, and enlarge upon its virtues with the enthusiasm of a neophyte. I should not be surprised, therefore, if the latest fad started by a German professor will have a vogue, and that it will be some time before it is dead and buried. He has got it into his head to establish a University of Love. As for its objects and reasons, he says that the German nation does not multiply fast enough, and that marriages are rather at a discount. He is confident that the proposed university, with its cunningly devised curriculum, will promote matrimony, and consequently an increase of the race. If the professor were a benefactor of the human race, and not a mere patriot who would give to his country what was meant for mankind, he would rather plant his university in France, where the growth of the population is designedly kept down. But he is a patriotic German, and would give the benefit of his ingeneous device to his own people, so that when the fateful hour came, the Teutons might swoop down upon their dwindling neighbours, and swamp them with the overwhelming might of numbers. We are told that one of the subjects taught will be the psychology of attraction. One might have thought that the mutual attraction of the sexes, governed by a natural impulse, was sufficiently strong and universal to need any stimulus from art. Indeed, it would be superfluous, if not positively mischievous, to add fuel to the fire. But no psychological study of the passion will help and facilitate the progress of love. Such studies may be found in many a modern novel. After all is said, love, in its operation, will defy dissection and elude analysis. It cannot be governed by science. Its influence is greatest when it acts unconsciously and follows a natural instinct. Indeed, reduced to a science and a system, the feeling would hardly be worth cherishing. It will be divested of its poetry and imagination, and will degenerate into a matter of cold calculation. When people in the happy spring-time of life meet one another, and are drawn together by a natural law of attraction, they do not pause to inquire in the psychology of it all. Youth calls unto youth. It is a happy instinct, and free from taint or guile, is a most healthy instinct. There are materials in abundance for the nourishment of love. There are novels, and plays, and poems, the best and the worst, to feed the flame. People graduate in the University of Love without studying the course which the German professor proposes to lay down. Their university is the open world, not a brick and mortar building, and the instruction is received, not from text-books, but from nature. The professor cannot improve upon it.

AS A MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.

True to its main object, the university may ultimately become a glorified matrimonial agency. It may replace more effectively "Cupid's Column" in society papers. Young men and maidens, as they sit at the feet of the learned professor, intent upon unravelling the tangled web of love, may feel more inclined to exemplify the discourse by a union of hearts. That union may not in all cases lead to the altar If, however, the goal is not reached in an appreciable proportion of the professor's disciples; if vows of eternal love end after all, in hopes blighted and hearts broken, the professor will have much reason to rue the result. Yet, as I have said at the commencement, the university may flourish as a nine days' wonder, and may draw to it a variety of pupils. They may not all be young. Old maids may attend it as their final haven of hope. Inveterate old bachelors edified by their master's discourse, may perceive the error of their ways, and atone for the past by devotion to a quiet and happy home with a partner. The fond mother, with a train of eligible daughters, may resort to the institution, in the belief that it may forward her plans on behalf of her offspring. She may beguile herself with the hope that here they will be instructed in the art of winning the adoration of suitors, and that this instruction will point to the shortest and easiest road to matrimony. It may happen sometimes that the atmosphere created in the university will lead to precipitate unions, condemning the parties to a long spell of repentence. But it may be easily supposed that the professor has sufficient assurance to claim that his precepts, if faithfully followed, will minimise the chances of ill-assorted unions, and that under his inspiration and guidance, the course of true love will ever run smooth. The university, if it is fated to live for some time—and the duration of its existence will depend upon the number of egregious persons who will be drawn to it—is likely to be rich in possibilities undreamt of in the philosophy of its founder, and not quite desirable for the peace and happiness of society.

MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

Here in India we need no aids and incentives to matrimony. We are in a desperate hurry to marry and multiply. We breed much faster than plague, famine and disregard of the elementary laws of health will carry off. Marriage with us is a divine ordinance, a sacred obligation. We have no old maids amongst us, either from choice or necessity. There is no man so poor, but will beg or borrow to enter into the holy alliance. Marriage is the badge of respectability. One would be ashamed, otherwise, to hold up his head before his neighbours and castefellows. Caste will have an additional reason to look at him askance, because it is deprived of its customary marriage feast. It is, again, an infallible mark of respectability that a man, on the death of his wife, should receive offers of marriage without much loss of time. He may marry again and again. But with the girl, the loss of husband is a matter of terrible import. The prohibition of widow remarriage makes a substantial reduction in the number of eligible wives. We do not suffer here, as in some countries of Europe, from an excess of women over men. In England this excess is roughly computed, I believe, at one million. A book has lately been published according to the experiences of men and women engaged in a variety of humable occupations in England. One of the women is a charity-collector, who bewailing her dull, daily routine, exclaims, "Ah! if some one would come along to marry me." There is no need for girls in India to utter such a cry. They are engaged and married mostly before they arrive at womanhood. There are numerous castes in which there is such a dearth of girls that daughters are accounted as a valuable asset by their parents, some of whom are so inhuman as to sacrifice their children to their greed for money. It is not difficult for rich old dotards to secure a bride of ten or twelve summers. There is, indeed, no love-making in India as it is understood in the West. But we do not miss it; nor is it any hindrance to marriage.

PARSIS AND MATRIMONY.

These general observations on a phase of Indian social life do not apply to particular sects. The Parsis, for instance, are confronted with the marriage problem somewhat in the same way as people in the West. They stand midway between the Europeans and the great indigenous races of India, and they find that they have to pay the price of their progress along western lines. While parents are anxious for the disposal of their daughters, young men do not come along as fast as might be desired. Many of them, it is complained, stand out for a rich dowry. Parsi papers have cried themselves hoarse over the practice of buying and selling in the matrimonial market, but the evil prevails, nevertheless. An attempt was made to combat it by forming an Anti-Dowry Association, which also undertook to spread wholesome ideas on the value and sanctity of matrimony. A co-operative society was also formed, whose members were entitled to a certain sum of money on the marriage of the beneficiary whose name was entered in the register. Under this arrangement, the parties who were the earliest to marry were the greatest gainers. The system was too haphazard and unscientific to last and the society failed in the end. But Parsis are still devising means for the promotion of marriage, and the Parsi Association has offered a a prize of Rs. 100 for the best essay on the sanctity of marriage, containing practical suggestions for popularising the idea. There is enough love-making, I fancy, among the Parsis, but it is not attended by a corresponding harvest of marriages. The Parsis are getting westernised, and no mistake.

DION.

During the reports held at Baroda a Cheetah or leopardess, belonging to the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, did excellent work. The Gaekwar of Baroda was so pleased with it that he put gold ornaments around its neck,

At a big meeting held in the Kirloskar Theatre, on Tuesday evening last, of the Volunteers for house-to-house collection of subscriptions in aid of the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Fund, Sirdar Nowroji Pudumji presided.

The move of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry from Wellington to Ahmednagar has been delayed in consequence of the scarcity of water at the latter station. The Royal Dublin Fusiliers moved in relief from Ahmednagar to Madras some time ago.

A very regrettable accident has happened to Major Burton while out shooting in the Nizam's Dominions. He was rather badly mauled by a bear and is now under treatment in the Secunderabad Station Hospital. Major Burton is well known in Secunderabad, having been at one time Cantonment Magistrate of the Station.

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THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

GREAT CONCERT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Cherniavskys, that wonderful trio of young musicians, who have created such a sensation in every town in India which they have visited, have been so much encouraged by the unfailing enthusiasm which they have aroused among all the audiences before whom they have appeared in Bombay, that they are now paying a third visit to this city. Their success has astonished even themselves. They were told when they set out on their tour that they would find Bombay people rather cold towards first class music—a reputation which has not been entirely undeserved until recently—but it shows how much they have appealed to the latent musical instincts of the people here, that it was necessary, not long after the beginning of last night's concert at the Opera House to put a board at the entrance announcing "House full." This was indeed a novelty at a high-class concert in Bombay. The large audience included some distinguished visitors. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham were present, and the Government House party was accommodated in two boxes, which had been converted into one at the back of the theatre. It included Lord Islington and the other members of the Public Services Commission.

The Cherniavskys' opened their concert by request with Mendelosohn's trio No. 1 D. minor, the same with which they had opened their first concert here at the Town Hall. Each section of this was received with the same loud applause which had marked its first performance. The first and third sections showed the brilliant technique of the three brothers at its highest, but one fancied that the simplicity of the second air, the "Andanta conmoto tranquillo" was most appreciated by at least a portion of the audience. The "gods" were present in their numbers, and, although they are not usually credited with an appreciative ear for classical music, they were on this occasion particularly, and on one or two others, during the concert, clamourous for an encore. This they did not receive, but Mr. Jan Cherniavsky returned and gave two delightful pianoforte solos. The first "Baccanal" in D. flat" of Chopin's was very simple in character, but required very delicate handling and the finest shades of expression. These it received to a remarkable degree, and thoroughly pleased the audience. It was followed by "Schubert—Tausig's" "Marche Militaire", the unconventional melody of which was delivered with appropriate robustness. Mr. Mischel Cherniavsky with the cello first gave "Popper's" "Die Einst in Sahonen Toge," a composition which is full of soft wailing melody alternated with passionate bursts of harmony, and followed this with a selection of a lighter character in "Arlequin." Both of these were given with his characteristic happiness of treatment, and he followed them as an encore with a delightful humoresque.

In the second half of the programme Mr. Leo. Cherniavsky gave two of his wonderful performances on the violin, choosing Chopin's "Nocturne in E flat" and Sarasate's "Ziegeuner weisen." The concert concluded with two characteristic national pieces, a "Russian Romance" by one of the brothers, and Greig's "Norwegian Tange." These were received with as much cordiality as any item of the programme and the concert all through was a great success.

On Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. a matinee will be given, the object being to provide an opportunity for juvenile students of music in the city to attend a concert by these three musicians, who are so unusually young themselves.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

A GOOD CROP.

One of the spectators at Mr. Woodrow Wilson's inauguration on March 4 will make at full speed for the nearest barbers' shop as soon as he has seen the new President raise his right hand to take the oath of office. He is an enthusiastic Democrat from Kansas named E. F. Boxwell, who took a vow at the 1896 election that he would never have his hair cut again until a representative of his own party was inaugurated President.

At one American election the most popular wager bound the loser to roll a pea-nut all the way up a steep him with a toothpick.

Numerous cases are reported of well-to-do business or professional men who are seen, after elections, impersonating tramps, or acting as clowns, or selling patent medicines at street corners, or carrying negro babies through crowded thoroughfares to the accompaniment of a brass band.—"Manchester Guardian."

THE PRINCE'S PIPES.

They say that the Prince of Wales's practice on the bagpipes has caused a deal of pain to other Magdalen men, and that an uncultured undergrad has pricked the bag, with the result that the instrument is for the moment dumb.—"Sheffield Telegraph."

ERRATIC BLACKBALL.

A few years ago a young man just starting in London, and with friends, heard to his great surprise that he had been elected to one of the most exclusive clubs in Pall Mall. On inquiry it turned out that his name had been put down when he was a boy, that his proposer had died, and, being absolutely unknown, he was elected without demur, and without knowing himself that he was even a candidate.

On the other hand, a gentleman of fortune, and considered rather "smart," having also apparently plenty of friends, was blackballed several times in succession for a fashionable club in Piccadilly, where it might have been thought he would be particularly acceptable.—"World."

WAITING FOR THE OXEN.

The only method of transport known to the simple-minded tribes of Central Africa was teams of oxen. It is recorded that when the first train passed the Falls, on journey northwards, a large number of natives assembled at one of the stations to stare at the boiler and watch the animals come out of it! It took some time to convince them that there was not a large train of oxen hidden away somewhere, and that the engine was merely driven by the action of fire and water.—"Empire Magazine".

REAL THEATRE.

"I wouldn't come back to Liverpool for anything," said a loquacious man in a train leaving Lime-street, yesterday, as he launched forth into a eulogy of his adopted home, an upstart borough in the North. "In——I have everything I want. There's a football ground, a picturedrome, a reading-room, a new lake, and a theatre." "Yes, but what sort of a theatre?" ventured an acquaintance to ask, in a tone of mild suspicion. "What sort of a theatre?" echoed the ruffled eulogist; "the best sort—a proper theatre with plush seats that lift up on hinges,"—"Liverpool Post."

HISTORY OF MAN.

EGYPT AND THE BRONZE AGE.

Professor Elliot Smith, in a lecture delivered at the Rylands Library, Manchester, gave further reasons in support of his theory that Egypt was the scene of the transition from the age of stone to the age of the metals. He began by referring to the lecture he gave in the Library a year ago, when he developed his views of the influence which the Egyptians exercised on the people in the lands round the Mediterranean, and through them, on the world generally. Those views, he said, were heterodox, and during the past twelve months they had been subjected to much adverse criticism. One unexpected result of that criticism, had, however, been to convince certain people of the weakness of the case against the position he had taken up.

Dr. Elliot Smith referred parenthetically to the recent discovery of remains of paleolithio man in Sussex and to the conflict of learned opinion upon whether those remains were 50,000 or 500,000 years old. He did this in order to emphasise the contrasting certainty of dates in Egypt. Egypt alone, he said, was the country which supplied material for determining the precise age of the human remains with which they were dealing and the precise phases of culture, developing from stage to stage, as man acquired greater control over the elements. Egypt revealed one of the most important stages of the evolution of civilisation, because it showed the transition from the age of stone to the age of metals. "Whether you agree with me that Egypt was the home of the first workers of metals or not (Dr. Elliot Smith said) at any rate Egypt shows us all the stages of the transition from stone to metals and, moreover, the transition is associated with objects which enable us to tell, with closes approximation, the dates at which it took place."

ORIGINATION OF THE USE OF METALS.

The lecturer showed views of a prehistoric cemetery near Girga, where stone-age burials had taken place similar to the burials in the long barrows distributed over Britain, and he said that there was an extraordinary resemblance between the ancient population of these islands and the ancient population of Egypt. Dealing with the discoveries made in that burying place and also at Memphis, Dr. Elliot-Smith said the prehistoric Egyptians had exploited the eastern desert, and had used its precious stones for jewels, and had, no doubt, come across gold quartz and made use of it before they used any other metal. A prehistoric needle case that had been found was made of gold, and its contents of copper, copper having been discovered accidentally by the fusing of malachite. On one slide, Dr. Elliot Smith showed some fish hooks and chisels and axeheads, all made of copper, but, he said, a period of five or six centuries elapsed between the first use of copper for the making of fish hooks and its use for the making of heavy axe-heads. "Not only," he said, "is there this reason for believing that the use of metals originated in Egypt, but we have an explanation of how they discovered copper. Accidents happened while the women were grinding up malachite, and it fell into the fire. Its resemblance to gold must have struck the people at once, and they began making ornaments and needles with it at first, and after a time realised additional uses to which it could be put. Eventually, they made implements of the chase and tools for working wood and stone. So in Egypt we have the history of the transition from the age of stone to the age of metals. At the time they were using copper implements, they were, of course, using stone implements, too, and, for ages afterwards, they continued to use flint arrow-heads. The transition was exceedingly gradual."

TOMBS AND THE SPIRITS OF THE DEAD.

He went on to trace the development of the Egyptian tombs, pointing out that the Egyptian belief in the after-life led to the construction in the rock of tombs like dwellings—one tomb of the second Dynasty consisted of eight or ten rooms cut in rock,—and that the obvious difficulties of such excavation work caused a change. Instead of elaborate underground chamber, there was a reversion to a shaft ending in a chamber just large enough to hold the coffin: but at this period greater effort was put into the erection of the mastaba or superstructure. He, then, by means of lantern slides, illustrated important correspondences between these later tombs and tombs found in Tripoli, in France, in the Caucasus, and in India "Bearing in mind (the said) the different circumstances in which the tombs were constructed and the fact that one people were highly skilled in the working of stone and various other technical processes, and that the other people, more or less uncultured, were endeavouring to imitate their work, and making allowances for those things, I think you will find in this series of neolithic monuments in other countries the conception of a tomb as a house in which the deceased man was living, and in which he received offerings from his friends long after the time of actual burial.

"Eygpt gave the lead to neighbouring countries not only in the use of metals but in the exercise of many arts and crafts. The Egyptian religion and cult and the way in which it was practised also had great influence on the neighbouring peoples, and these influences spread, slowly, no doubt, to Tripoli on the west and to Palestine and Arabia on the east, and were handed on from people to people until they spread throughout the whole world."

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GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

ANGLO-GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

BERLIN Feb. 14.

During the long years that the Morocco question still remained an apple of discord obvious signs were not wanting that perfect unanimity of sentiment did not exist between public opinion in the Motherland and the Colonies with regard to the manner in which the political and economic issues at stake should be dealt with. Almost with one voice the British Press proclaimed itself on the side of France, whereas in certain sections of the Colonial Press attention was called to the fact, that it has always been the policy of France to close the door in the face of all commercial rivals, and suggestions were not wanting that all circumstances being taken into considerations, it might perhaps be more profitable for England to make common cause with Germany in Morocco, than to follow a fixed policy of standing by France through thick and thin.

The conflict in the Balkans has not led to any divergency of views of this kind between the Press of Great Britain and the Colonial newspapers. Most of the English newspapers, even including the "Times," which nobody will venture to accuse of any undue partiality for Germany, are desirous of seeing Great Britain and Germany come to some amicable arrangement with regard to the problems arising out of the war, and the entire English Colonial Press concurs in this opinion. For example in the course of an article dealing with the Imperial Chancellor's speech in the Reichstage, the "North China Daily News" says that Germany is desirous of seeing Turkey, which will of course suffer severe territorial losses as the result of the war, remain a political and economic factor both-in Europe and Asia. It adds, that this aim can be best secured by a concerted action between England and Germany. All those having business interests in Constantinople agreed as to the necessity of a joint action of this kind, and, whatever from it may assume, a united action is almost sure to result from the Conference of Ambassadors now sitting in London. The "North China Daily News" further says, that it is instructive to note how rapidly Anglo-German rivalry disappears, directly the subjects of both nations are concerned in common in a great undertaking. As a matter of fact, nothing but good can come of an economic rapprochement between the two great Germanic peoples. In a joint undertaking of this kind, each nation could supply the qualities in which the other is wanting. The Briton has two very important advantages: i. e.. greater wealth and greater daring. It is true that Germany, too, has become a rich country in the course of the last decades, and all rumours regarding the financial difficulties (for instance, there was no lack of rumours of this kind during de Morocco Crisis in the summer of 1911) in which Germany is said to be plunged, are merely a stupid invention which can easily be proved false by an investigation of the various existing statistics dealing with trade, tax-revenues, and the capital deposited with the savings banks. Nevertheless, Germany's wealth is but a thing of yesterday when compared with that of Great Britain, and for this reason the latter's financial position rests on a securer basis. And it is precisely the knowledge of this fact that gives the Briton the necessary courage and daring for commercial operations on a large scale.

On the other haad, the German merchant has certain qualities that his rival does not possess He understands better how to adapt his wares to the tastes and requirements of foreign nations, and, above all, he is much harder working that the English exporter. He does not spend so much of his time on the golf links, neither are his 'week ends" so long or so regular as those of his British rivals. The former Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, Zeballos, called attention so the superiority of the German over the Englishman in this respect in an article published in the first "South American Number" of the Times; an article which did honour to the statesman for writing it and to the Times for publishing it.

It is clear that, were the English advantages—greater wealth and greater daring—united with those of the Germans—greater adaptability and greater industry, and in the case of the chemical trade, a better scientific training—in the interests of common commercial and economic undertakings, such an alliance would easily rout all rivals from the field. On the other hand, as long as English and Germans compete against one another, their trading expenses will be materially increased, their profits lessened by the cutting of prices that necessarily ensues, and, finally, in certain cases, existing keeness of competition between England and Germany frequently enables a third competing nation to reap the advantages, as for instance that politically unimportant but economically active little land, Belgium.

Should a commercial and economic rapprochement of this kind take place between England and Germany, either in Turkey or elsewhere a political rapprochment is bound, by the very nature of things, ultimately to ensue. Without a shadow of doubt, the existing keen business rivalry has done much to develop political ill feeling between the two nations and consequently improved relations in commerce and industry would do much to diminish the existing tension. Well-intentional as the various committees obviously are which are working to promote harmony between these two great nations, there can be no doubt that the most eloquent speeches ever held are absolutely ineffective compared with what could be done by silent and consistent endeavours in this direction, emanating from the counting houses of London and Liverpool, Berlin and Hamburg.

BOOM IN GERMAN LABOUR MARKET.

The figures published in the "Reicharbeitsblatt" show that the two excellent business years 1911 and 1912 led to especially fortunate results with regard to the labour market. Both male and female workers found employment in plenty and at rising wages. Since January 1st 1911, all the available statistics record, almost without an exception, a steady improvement from quarter to quarter in the conditions of the labour market.

Since the new laws came into force with regard to insurance, etc, statistical material in plenty is at hand, in the form of the takings of the National Insurance Bureau, as this undertaking receives the small subscriptions paid in by every workman and workman in the shape of stamps. The figures for the year 1911 show that the total number of such stamps sold rose from 45.1 million marks, during the first three months of the year, to 53.1 millions, during the last quarter, thus showing an increase of 8 millions. The year 1912, however, shows an increase of 11 1-2 millions, the sales rising from 55.9 to 67.4 million marks. Similar results are shown by the reports of the different employment agencies, which also record the increased amount of labour available. If we take the figures for the whole year, we see, that the number of persons seeking employment increased by 12.5 per cent whereas the places vacant and occupied increased to the amount of 14.8 per cent. When we come to consider male labour separately, we find that the number of men seeking employment during the first and last quarter and in the month of July, was considerably less than in the preceding year. Furthermore, despite the natural increase of population, the number of unemployed was considerably below the average of the last five years.

As a result, wages show a steady rise from the benginning to the end of 1912. In the chemical industry alone, and that only among the most highly paid grades of workmen, did the average rate of wages remain the same for the whole year; and this is probably due to the fact that the increase of wages usually taking place in the autumn, failed to put in an appearance, owing to the discreased export caused by the outbreak of the war in the Balkans. It is quite easy to draw a comparison with regard to the increase of wages in the mining industry (after the necessary deductions have been made for all working expenditure, including insurance premiums), as exact figures for the first three quarters of the year are already available. With the sole exception of the tile are industry in Mansfeld, which has evidently been affected by the slump in the price of copper, we are confronted by a general and considerable rise of prices per man and per shift. It is true that the increased wages of the first six months of the year were about equalised by the increased price of meat, but this rise in wages continued after the communal and municipal authorities had succeeded in bringing about a reduction in the price of this commodity.

The effects of the favourable situation of the labour market showed themselves in an amount of Christmas business such as has never been done before. The increased buying power of the masses of the working classes explains the greatly increased demand for goods of a higher quality. On the other hand the usual symptom that accompanies an improvement of this kind failed to make itself evident during the labour boom of 1912. As a matter of course, one always expects a boom of this description to be accompained by an increase in the number of strikes, and a decrease in the number of lockouts. But the year 1912 records far less in the way of strikes than its predecessor. The first three quarters of the year in question only show 604 strikes, as against 717 during the same period of the previous year. Furthermore, only 1383 enterprises were affected, as compared with 3449 during the twelve preceding months. The greatest number of hands striking at one time amounted to 37,627, as compared with 58,911 in the year before. On the other hand, a complete success was only recorded in 90 cases (as against 128 in the year before.); the men were partially successful in only 288 cases (as compared with 355 in the year before), whereas in 226 cases they failed entirely to gain any advantage. But the lockouts were far more numerous than during the preceding twelve months, the number of men affected by them amounting to 40,048 as against 34,340 during the year before. Furthermore, the highest number of hands locked out at the same time amounted to 21,286, as compared with 20,174, in the year before. The net result is, consequently, that lockouts, were more successful than strikes, and of the 26 lockouts, 6 were completely, and 16 partly successful, whereas only 4 failed.

The monthly statistical reports for Greater Berlin show clearly how this increase is divided among the different grades of employment in the various industries. Male employment shows an increase of 44 per cent. and female employment of 74 per cent. as compared with the figures for last year. The clothing industry, however, is rather behind the average with regard to its increase in the percentage of hands employed. Such is also the case with males employed in various trades, whereas women have been occupied on a proportionately larger scale. On the other hand, employment in machinery works records an increase. in the case of male workers of 10.2 per cent. and of 14.2 per cent. in the case of women. Following this closely come the various factories employed in the manufacture of electrical machines and their accessories, which show an increase of 9.7 per cent. in the case of the men employed, and of 18.6 per cent. as far as women are concerned.

L. ASCH.

WRECKS AND WRECKERS.

Some amusing references to wrecks and wreckers of the olden time and the actions at law that have taken place in connexion with them are given in an interesting and well illustrated book, "British Lighthouses: their History and Romance," by J. Saxby Wryde, just published by Mr. Unwin. One case concerns a cask of wine thrown ashore at Holderness. The bailiff of the Lord of the Manor and a Customs officer both arrived at the shore at the same time, and both claimed it. Ultimately the representative of the law set off for the Custom House to get further instructions, the disputants agreeing to put the cask meanwhile in a hut hard by During the officer's absence the bailiff removed the cask to his master's cellar. When the Customs officer returned and discovered what had been done, he claimed that as the wine had been moved without a permit it had thereby become the property of the Crown. An information was duly filed against the Lord of the Minoa, the case was fully argued, and judgement was given against the Crown on the grounds that no permit was required for the removal of wine unless it had paid duty; that wine to be liable to duty must be imported; that wine cannot be imported by itself; that the wrecked wine, having come on shore by itself, was not imported, was not subject to duty, and therefore did not require a permit for its removal. But the cask of wine proved a very expensive one, for although the defendant obtained a verdict he could not get his costs from the Crown.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis intends to move a Resolution in the Viceroy's Legislative Council in respect of the Commission to enquire into India Office finance. There is a growing feeling that India should be properly represented on that Commission.

Viscount Hardinge, brother of the Viceroy, in a lecture on the Delhi Durbar at the Central Y. M. C. A. Aldersgate Street, London, referred to a much-criticised statement which he maintained was absolutely true. Whenever a Viceroy travelled in India policemen were stationed along the railway line at intervals of a hundred yards. The policemen often became sleepy and then lay with their heads on the line to listen for the approach of the train. On one occasion no fewer than 50 lost their heads. Lord Curzon asked him where he got that yarn from, and he replied: "I got it from my brother, and I do not think he would tell me a cracker,"

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

PRIZE DAY AT VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE.

Last night in the hall of the Elphinstone High School, his Excellency the Governor presiding, the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Byculla took place before a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham arrived at 5-30 and were received near the staircase by the members of the Board of Trustees of the School. Cheers greeted their Excellencies as accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and others, they entered the hall.

Mr. F. L. Sprott, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in opening the proceedings, said that the school had made very good progress, and it had a great future before it. The speaker complimented Mr. Dawson, the Principal, and the teaching Staff on the very efficient manner in which the students had been trained. A clear proof of that was to be found in the results achieved by the students of their school in the city and build examinations, in which a record number of students had passed. Mr. Sprott also referred to the policy the Trustees were following, and said that the success of the institute was mainly due to the energetic and continuous efforts made by the Trustees to further that policy and the aims of the institution. Mr. Sprott concluded with a detailed account of the students who had passed the examination and the work done in the different branches of training. He regretted that many applications for admission had been refused as there was not sufficient accommodation in the electrical branch.

He characterised the whole report as most satisfactory and hoped to place a still more satisfactory report the next year.

Lord Sydenham then handed over the scholarships and prizes to the successful students. The full technological certificates were also given away by his Excellency. Mr. V. R. H. Nadham took away the Lord Reay Gold Medal amidst cheers.

His Excellency then delivered the following speech:—

LORD SYDENHAM'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sprott, Ladies and Gentlemen.—"I am very glad, before leaving India, to have this opportunity of trying to help and encourage a very valuable Institute. More than four years have passed since I last gave away the prizes and addressed the students at the annual gathering; but, as the Chairman of the Board has said I have always taken the deepest interest in the work which they are directing. In 1909, I was told of certain difficulties arising under the administration of the Boiler Act which had proved prejudicial in the case of Bombay students, and I promised to try and find a remedy. The proceedings took more time than I expected; but it is a great satisfaction to hear from Mr. Sprott that all cause of complaint has now been removed, and it may be that the increase of the percentage of Bombay students from 32 to 45, which I welcome, is partly due to the new arrangements.

"The Annual Report shows a falling off in admissions from 352 to 320; but this loss would have been more than made good if it had been possible to accommodate nearly 70 applicants for electrical training. The resources of the Institute did not permit so great an increase in this Branch without making classes unduly large; but as many applicants as could be adequately trained were received. Bombay will before long see a great extension of the employment of electrical energy, and the Institute will doubtless make provision to meet the new demands which must arise. Again in 1912-13 the work of the Institute judged by the independent test of the City and Guilds Examination, has shown remarkably efficiency. That, in cotton Spinning and weaving, the percentages of passes were respectively 88 and 100, proves that the teaching in these Branches by Mr. Pomfret is most successful and that the equipment is complete and perfectly suitable. I warmly congratulate the Institute on results with which Lancashire cannot compete. The last five years have been marked by steady progress in various directions. I note that a competent outside critic, Colonel Atkinson attributes your success to "continuous and sustained effort to carry out the original aim', and given a beginning on sound lines, nothing can more effectually 'contribute to successful achievement than the policy which has been consistently followed at this Institute, the best of its kind in India. You are now ripe for further developments of usefulness to which I shall refer letter.

EDUCATIONAL INTRICACIES.

"All questions of eduction are difficult and especially in India, where we have to deal with so many jarring views and where the study of educational methods has yet to be undertaken. There is now fairly general unanimity on the principle that education must be based on western models, though I occasionally find strong Indian protests to the contrary. Accepting this principle as I believe we must, we are brought face to face with the difficulty of adopting systems to meet the needs and to spare the prejudices of peoples whose customs and habits of thought deeply ingrained by long inherited traditions differ as widely as possible from those of the West. And, further, the Western systems are undergoing constant and necessary changes. Methods which were thought satisfactory when I was a boy are already regarded as hopelessly out of date, and all who closely watch educational progress in Western countries must be struck by the rapid evolution which is preceeding. India finds difficulty in adapting herself to new developments, and when she has grown accustomed after some years to methods foreign to her ways, her inherent conservatism most naturally resents further change, which though it may be necessary to progress, must seem a clear proof of instability of thought. I say this only as a plea for careful study of questions which are peculiarly intricate and do not lend themselves to hasty and off-hand treatment.

"Technical education is vital to the industrial advance of all countries. The other day I pointed out that Great Britain, which had easily led the world in industrial enterprize was forced by the inexorable logic of facts to the conclusion that she was being beaten on her own field by better equipped rivals, and that great efforts were necessary to reduce the balance. The recent developments of technical training are most striking and though we may still be deficient in some respects the improvement in late years has been immense.

"The hereditary craftsmen of India produced work of many kinds to the excellence of which I have often testified. Even now they can beat the machine in certain branches in which their skill is marvellous. But their training is absolutely inadequate to meet the demands of the industrialization which is gradually growing up in India. In Great Britain, natural aptitudes and instincts, inventive capacity great powers of work and the influx of highly skilled artisans, fleeing from religious persecution to a land of freedom, enabled full advantage to be taken of the introduction of steam and thus raised British industries to a pitch which long defied rivalry. India has started late in the industrial race, and the system of hereditary trades creates a special difficulty unknown in the West. The sudden expansion of manufacture in all its branches which marked the 19th century is impossible here, even if it were desirable. But India, with her store of raw materials, her special natural products and her still undeveloped resources has a great future lying straight before her, if her peoples are prepared to follow in the steps of the successful industrial nations and to take the good the gods have abundantly provided.

THE INSTITUTE'S FUNCTIONS.

"Hence arises the importance of technical education in which the Victoria Jubilee Institute is playing a notable part. The problem before us is easily stated. We have, by well conceived systems of training, to impart the knowledge varied in degree and in kind, which Indian industries will demand. We want to provide India with technical experts of her own capable of directing existing industries and quick to seize upon possibilities of creating new ones. On the second plane we require trained Indian subordinates able to take charge of and to erect machinery of all kinds to Superintend various processes and to control skilled labour. On the lowest plane, we have to increase the numbers and to improve the work of the Indian artisans.

"All this is a common place. The difficulty arises when we come to consider the nature of the training and the best way to adapt it to suit Indian conditions. The Committee apoointed by the Government of India, of which Mr. Dawson was available Member, have issued a useful report dealing with the nature of the existing machinery, the present demand for trained Indians, and the qualifications required of them. I must not detain you by references to a document which should be studied by everyone who desires to be informed on these questions. I need only say that I agree almost entirely with the recommendations of the Committee and that I regard the Report as distinctly hopeful. It is now made clear that the success of Indians must depend not only on the training that they receive in such Institutes as this, but on the attitude which they adopt when they seek careers of a technical character. The Madras Chamber of Commerce pointed out that no racial question is involved, but that heads of industries look solely to competency. To compete on equal terms, the young Indian must go through the same mill as the European, beginning with an apprenticeship in which he will be required to work hard to keep regular hours and to give practical demonstrations of his fitness for promotion to responsible posts. There is no Royal road, and no Institute training will suffice by itself; but the fact that Indians, and Parsis perhaps especially, have shown satisfactory adaptability and have turned out some first class men, supplies us with solid grounds for hope for the future. The crux of the whole matter is: Can India adapt herself to the practicability of the West? I believe that she can; but the process must be gradual and must largely depend on the character of the education provided.

IMPORTANT PROPOSALS.

"In order to carry the question a step further, my Government appointed another Committee which has made some important proposals affecting this Institute. These proposals were referred to the Board which accepted them with a unanimity that is most welcome. Briefly it is contemplated to move the Institute to a much more suitable site, the cost to be defrayed by the sale of the present property supplemented by the grant of 2 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India, any deficit to be made good by the Bombay Government. The annual grant from Government is proposed to be increased from Rs. 45,000 to 1 lakh. This will provide new opportunities for developing the work of the Institute, which is henceforth to be recognized as the central Institute for Technical Education in the Presidency. The need for co-ordinating and systamatising the various so-called technical schools and classes is now recognized, and it is proposed to appoint a Committee of Direction to advice Government in regard to technical education generally. A sum of Rs. 41,000 is to be placed at the disposal of this Advisary Committee in the first instance. I hope much from these measures. We now have schools and classes which are doing no good, and others which deserve liberal assistance. The Committee will examine each case and ascertain whether the curriculum is suitable, whether the teaching is adequate, and whether any permanent results are being obtained. Manual training does not properly speaking belong to technical education; but it has importance of its own, and both lie outside the regular sphere of the Government Education Department. Thus I am hopeful that the Committee, which will contain experts in all these matters, will be able to introduce order, system, and a definite policy where they are certainly needed. Of the advantages of manual training as an adjunct to general education I have spoken on other occasions I believe it conduces to accuracy of habits and of thought, and I think that I owe much to the fact that I made myself a fair carpenter, fitter, and turner. I should greatly like to see manual training thoroughly carried out in all High Schools and Primary, though I am well aware of the difficulties in India. The Director of Public Instruction reports that "The average parent of the average High School boy who is drafted into the Manual Training Class protests that he does not belong to the Maistri caste and has no intention of making his son a carpenter. He sends his son to school for one purpose and one purpose only, that he may pass the examination that hall-marks him as an employable person and gives him a claim upon a Government or private office and admits him to the University." Thus it is that what is popular with the Western boy is apt to be looked upon as beneath the dignity of his Eastern brother, and I need not tell you that this prejudice is not favourable to industrial progress in India. The caste difficulty similarly presents itself in some of the so-called technical schools, where boys will learn the elements of a trade which they have not the least intention of practising subsequently. There are also cases in which boys go to such schools not with the desire to become good craftsmen, but to obtain the early stages of a literary education at a low cost. "I am of opinion," writes the Director of Public Instruction, that one great aim of educational authorities throughout the coming quinquennium and thereafter should be to endeavour to overcome Indian prejudice to the use of the hands in skilled work, and to show the superiority of the person who can do something to the person who knows something largely useless. That is exactly the important mission which the Victoria Jubilee Institute is carrying out in our midst.

"I have indicated the general proposals of the Government Committee which have been accepted by your Board. Government will now proceed to carry them out, and I am certain that the results will be to give a fresh impetus to this Institute and to technical and manual training throughout the Presidency. Last year Mr. Sprott took a rather gloomy view of the financial position; but he remarked that "it is not impossible that a few more rapid and improbably that a far more rapid and important expansion may take place in the course of the next few years". You will realize from what I have said that Government will relieve the Institute from financial anxiety and that bright prospects of increased usefulness lie straight before you. This is a private Institution and the most successful of its kind in India; but it has come to be entirely dependent on Government, as we have been told to-day. While we believe that we are abundantly justified in giving increasing assistance to so deserving an object, we feel that outside help ought to be forthcoming, and I trust that Mr. Sprott's appeal will meet with a generous response. An Institute of this kind must always have wants, and the more widely its usefulness is recognized the more help it will receive. One of the objects of the Committee of Direction will be to keep close touch with the captains of industry and the large employers of lobour whose requirements this Institute endeavours to meet. I earnestly hope that the results will be mutually advantageous—good employment for passed students and gain to industries from the utilization of trained Indians

WHERE SUCCESS LIES.

"Students, very nearly 45 years have passed since I received my last academical distinctions. I hope the prizes I have distributed will give as much pleasure to you as those I received in June 1868, gave to me. But prizes or high places in examinations are only acknowledements of good work done and enouragements to better work in the future. Both supply nothing more than a presumption that the youth who is thus distinguished as a pupil may make for himself a successful career. Whether he does so or not depends entirely upon the attitude of mind with which he approaches his first real task in life. The evidence given before the Government of India Committee to which Mr. Sprott has referred indicates that the passed Indian student may fail because he overrates his accomplishments and is not ready to put his heart into work which he regards as beneath him. As your friend, with a long and varied experience of practical work, I earnestly beg you to shun this attitude. Employers will not take your knowledge for granted. They will expect you to demonstrate what you know and upon this your success will depend. The training you receive here is of a thoroughly practical charactper as far as is possible in an Institute of this kind. You all work with your hands here. Be equally ready to do manual work when you leave; and believe me, that it involves no loss of personal dignity. I have detained you too long already or I might tell you what is expected of young men in Western countries who have selected industrial careers. The only way to success in life is to put our best into all work that comes in our way.

"'In life's small things be resolute and great To keep thy muscle trained! Knows't thou when Fate Thy measure takes, or when She'll say to thee, I find the worthy; do this deed for me.'

"If you will act on that principle, you will win certain success and you will help to advance the industrialization of India. Openings now exist of which full advantage is not being taken. For more openings will shortly arise from the great extention of the use of steam and electric power which is now in rapid progress. It is for you to seize upon the opportunities and turn the valuable training which you have received here to the best account. Then will you add honour and prestige to the Victoria Jubilee Institute and prove that the Indian people can hold their own as do the Japanese in the strenuous life of the modern world. With every kind wish to you students individually and to the Institute in which I have taken a deep interest and which is now about to take a fresh step in advance that I shall not be here to see, I tender you a warm farewell."

With a vote of thanks to his Excellency, proposed by Mr. G. W. Dunn, and hearty cheers for their Excellencies, the meeting slowly dispersed.

SUTTEE AT CALCUTTA.

WIDOW BURNT TO CINDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Another case of Suttee took place on Monday night in the northern part of Calcutta. A Bengali who was employed as an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Buttoo Kristo Pal and Co., was suffering, it is said, from paralysis for some time and died last night. His widow, who is reported to be about forty-five years of age, was inconsolable, and while preparations were in progress for the removal of the body to the burning ghat at Nimtollah, she quietly went on to the terrace of the house and after saturating her body with kerosine oil set fire to herself and was practically burnt to cinders before the inmates of the house became aware of her terrible fate.

During the prolonged absence of winter rains in the United Provinces, it was feared that the wheat crop had suffered severely, especially in the western districts. But the rain during the second and third weeks of February materially benefited the unirrigated crop, and the damage is certainly not as great as was anticipated. The Director of Agriculture estimates that if seasonable weather continues the crop in the Meerut Division will be 80 per cent of the normal, and elsewhere it will be 90 to 95 per cent.

THE Viceroy is now reported to be hard at work over what is commonly known as the battle of the sites. There are many points to be considered in connection with this intricate matter, but in addition to questions relating to sanitation, water supply and military needs the big question, of coursels, that of cost. Lord Harding is reported to be vastly improved in health and spirits, and there now seems a likelihood of a decision being arrived at on the big question within a short time. In this opinion of those best entitled to form conclusions the southern site will be eventually selected.

Y. M. C. A.

ANNUAL MEETING AND SOCIAL GATHERING.

Sir Henry Procter presided over the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held last night at the central building of the Association in Wodehouse-road. There was a considerable attendance of ladies and gentlemen; among those present being Sir Henry and Lady Procter, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Rev. anon Heywood, Mr. A. C. Harte, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Bombay, and others.

The proceedings opened with the singing of a hymn and a prayer by Rev. Canon Heywood. This was followed by the reading of the annual report of the central branch by Mr. L. G. Cranna.

Mr. E. Gellet next gave an excellent rendering of the song "Arm, arm, ye brave."

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Honorary Treasurer, then presented the financial statement for the past year.

Extracts from the report and the financial statement have already been published in these columns.

Mr. T. R. P. Ponsford, Secretary of the Student Branch at Girgaum and of the Byculla Branch, read the reports of those two branches, which showed considerable progress. The Association had striven in all possible ways to improve the scope of the social and educational work it carried on. The report reflects a great credit on the secretarys of the Association in its record of successful work.

SIR HENRY PROCTER'S SPEECH.

The President then addressed the meeting. Sir Henry Procter paid a tribute to Mr. Harte, to whose kindness and goodness was due the present smooth and successful working of the Association, after the repeated difficulties they had had to contend with. Sir Henry also commended the services of Messrs. Young and Cranna, the present secretaries. Further he said the report of the Students' Branch was the least so far and he congratulated Mr. Ponsford on the excellent work accomplished there. The Employment Bureau had also done creditable work.

Sir Henry then referred with regret to the absence of Mr. Frank Anderson from their midst owing to ill-health, and hoped that he would soon be back amongst them in renewed health and strength.

Speaking about the financial position of the Association he referred to the straits in which they had been in the early years of the association. Even at present the prospects were not as bright as could have been wished. He urged on the members to throw themselves into the work of improving the financial prospects, and said that all of them could help. An enhancement of membership fees, and more donations from public would achieve that. There were many firms in Bombay, he was sure, who if the claims of the Association, such as the upkeep of the employment bureaus, were properly represented, would readily respond.

In conclusion, Sir Henry announced that he had managed to raise a lakh and a half of rupees, in donations, not only from Europeans, but from Parsis and Hindus also, towards the establishment of hostels, and to pay off the revenue debt incurred in the erection of the Central Building. Mr. Harte had asked them to raise one lakh, promising to get them the remaining Rs. 50,000, but the speaker was glad to say they had raised the whole amount for him. Nevertheless they would press Mr. Harte for the amount promised.

PORTRAIT OF AN EX-PRESIDENT.

An interesting function was then performed in the presentation of a portrait of Mr. James Morris, a former President of the Association, by Mrs. Morris Taylor, a neice of his.

Mr. F. G. A. Clarke, Secretary to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, in the course of a few words, said that Mr. Morris was deeply interested in the Y. M. C. A. work in this city. He had not only designed the buildings of the Association, but had been its Secretary and subsequently its President. They had only the portrait of one of the presidents in that hall and Mr. Morris's was a welcome addition to it. They required the portraits of Dr. Macdonald and Col. Freeman. They had been promised the portrait of the former by his brother, Mr. James Macdonald.

Mrs. Taylor then presented the portrait, and Sir Henry Procter accepted it on behalf of the Association and thanked Mrs. Taylor for her gift.

Rev. R. M. Grey then delivered an impressive address, on "A man's opportunity in the East." After the address a hymn and benediction brought the proceedings to a close late at night.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Major G. E. Xydis has resigned his commission in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Nicholson Committee will pay a visit to Delhi shortly.

Sir Louis Fane will receive a farewell address from the Punjab Mahomedans in Lahore on the 22nd instant.

For the first time for thirteen years the month of February has passed in Karachi without a single case of plague being reported.

Sir Dorab Tata has announced his intention of giving to the Forestry School at Cambridge £100 a year for five years from March 1913 for instruction in forestry, which will be of benefit to India. He has further presented the sum of £500 towards defraying the cost of illustrating. "The History of India" which the University Press has recently undertaken.

Major Charles F. Weinman, who is reported to be lying ill as the result of seven wounds in his chest and groin, is a Ceylonese of the present generation, who, distinguishing himself in his medical studies, entered the Indian Medical Service. He was promoted Major in January 1911, and was officiating in a civil capacity in Bengal when he proceeded to England last year.

Mr. Deole of the Servants of India Society, in welcoming the Volunteers, asked them not to be disheartened by difficulties. Dr. Sir Ramkrishnapant Bhandarkar impressed upon the audience the necessity for the cultivation of a public spirit as a means to the formation of character. The Rev. Dr. MacNicol having addressed a few words of encouragement to the Volunteers assembled, Prof. Bhanu proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and Dr. Bhandarkar.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

(Continued from page 6.)

The Conciliation Scheme amended by the Harrel Commission continues in operation until next year; but, at present, much unrest and dissatisfaction exists among the men; and nobody would be surprised by the declaration of another strike. As bearing upon that possibility, it is to be noted that the first concern of the National Union of railwaymen will be to use the increased power given by fusion to compel all non-Unionists to join the Society. In the eighteen months that have passed since the strike, the A. S. R. S. has doubled its membership; and it is hoped that, by the expiration of the Conciliation Scheme, practically every man eligible will be forced into the new organisation. That accomplished, there will follow the presentation to the Companies of a new national "all grades" programme which will include demands for full recognition of the Union leaders, an eight hours' day for all railway workers, and a general increase of wages.

The fusion of the railway organisations is an unmistakable triumph for the Syndicalists. It is all the more notable because officials, like Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., who have declared their hostility to Syndicalism as they understand it—have worked assiduously for the amalgamation of the three Unions. From the standpoint of the avowed Syndicalist, the situation has its humorous aspect. Not less clear is the application of Syndicalist principles in the progress made towards a combination of the Trade Union and co-operative movements. Robert Owen and Prudhon had the idea, but, its new application dates from the miners' strike last year. When the funds of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain ran low, and the Banks refused to make advances, the Co-operative Wholesale Society came to the rescue; and since then, there has been conceived for the consideration of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the executive of the Labour Party, and of the United Board of the Co-operative Union. What is arrived at is indicated by the following agenda for a private Conference which has recently been held and adjourned for the formulation of clear proposals.—

How best to utilise the combined forces to raise the economic status of the workers.

How to use Trade Union capital in co-operative movement to give reasonable security, along with gradual placing of the means of production and distribution in the hands of labour;

Mutual co-operation between the organisations for propaganda and education;

The framing of a practical scheme for the assistance of Trade Unions during disputes of the Co-operative movement.

J. G.

A RESOLUTION by the Government of Bombay states:—The question whether it is necessary to allow leave for an hour or two on Fridays to Mahomedan employees of Government, to enable them to say their Juma prayers, has recently been under the consideration of Government. The Governor-in-Council is of opinion that no hard and fast rule need be laid down, as the conditions prevailing in different parts of the Presidency vary, and general direction may interfere with the satisfactory working of the machinery of Government. At the same time it is desirable that reasonable facilities should be granted to all communities to perform their religious duties, and his Excellency-in-Council is accordingly pleased to direct that permission should be given on Fridays to such Mahomedan employees of Government as ask for it, to say their Juma prayers, on the understanding that they make up the time by working extra hours during the week, if necessary. The imposition of this condition is, in the opinion of Government, necessary in the best interests of the Mahomedan community at large

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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

CHAIRMAN'S BUDGET NOTE.

The Chairman of the Improvement Trust yesterday issued a note on the Revised Budget for 1912-13 and Original Budget for 1913-14* as follows:—

This budget note being the first prepared since the amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Act by the Amendment Act which came into force on 23rd December 1912 may well be prefaced by a brief account of the effect of the Amending Act on the Trust finances.

The Amending Act abolishes Section 73, which involved in recent years a payment of 1 lakh per annum by the Municipality to the Trust in consideration of betterment of assessments of properties in and near the Trust Estates; but on the other hand it makes the annual Municipal Contribution to the Trust a fixed fraction (2-3, where a is the rate of General Tax of the proceeding year.) of the General Tax collected in the preceding year, instead of leaving 1 per cent. on Municipal assessments as the "maximum" payable by the Municipality. Further it abolishes Section 68, thereby relieving the Trust of the annual payment of interest on the schedule value of Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust. The Trust have paid about a lakh a year for the last four years under this Section. The amendment of the Act does not relieve them of this payment in the current year: but in 1913-14, the payment will be for only 9 months of the year 1912-13, i.e., up to the date on which the Amending Act came into force. Lastly, Section 79 (3) under which the Trust made over all their profits to the Municipality and Government has been repealed so that in future the Trust can utilize their profits towards reducing their capital borrowings.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

The Budget figures are best analysed by keeping Municipal Contribution separate from other receipts, and Interest and Sinking Fund charges separate from other expenditure. The Interest and Sinking Fund charges necessarily go on increasing from year to year with the Trust's borrowings. The annual Municipal Contribution suffices to clear off about 40 per cent. of these charges and the remainder has to be met from the Trust's own nett revenue. This process is traced out in the appended table.

ANALYSIS OF GENERAL ACCOUNT.

(Figures in Lakhs.)

	Actuals, 1909-10	Actuals, 1911-12.	Actuals, 1911-12.
Special Items.			
1 Interest and Sinking Fund Charge —			
Section 68 ...	1·1	0·8	1·0
Others	16·0	19·1	20·2
Total ...	17·1	19·9	21·2
2 Municipal Contribution—			
Section 72 ...	7·8	8·3	8·7
Section 73 ...		0·6	...
Total ...	7·8	8·9	8·7
3 Shortage (1-2) to be made good from Trust's Nett Revenue	9·3	11·0	12·5
Other Items.			
4 Receipts other than Municipal Contribution	13·6	16·7	19·5
5 Expenditure other than Interest and Sinking Fund Charges ...	3·8	4·1	4·1
6 Nett Land Revenue...	9·8	12·6	15·4
7 Profit (6-3) ...	0·5	1·6	2·9

	Original Budget, 1912-13.	Revised Budget 1912-13.	Original Budget, 1913-14.
Special Items.			
1 Interest and Sinking Fun Charges—			
Section 68 ..	1·0	1·0	0·8
Others	20·8	2·5	21·6
Total ...	21·8	21·5	22·4
2 Municipal Contribution—			
Section 72 ...	9·2	9·2	9·2
Section 73 ...	1·4	...	...
Total ...	10·6	9·2	9·2
3 Shortage (1-2) to be made good from Trust's Nett Revenue	11·2	12·3	13·2
Other Items.			
4 Receipts other than Municipal Contribution	15·6	20·6	21·4
5 Expenditure other than Interest and Sinking Fund Charges ...	4·2	3·7	3·8
6 Nett Land Revenue...	15·4	16·9	17·6
7 Profit (6-3) ...	4·2	4·6	4·4

In the ordinary course of estate development the Interest and Sinking Fund charges must necessarily increase much faster than revenue, until development is well advanced. The Municipal Contribution now shows no great increase from year to year. Consequently the annual shortage, which the Trust have to meet from the nett revenue of their estates, has increased from 9·3 lakhs in 1909-10 to 13·2 lakhs in 1913-14. In 1908-9 the nett revenue fell short of the amount required to meet the shortage by 1·3 lakh which was made good from the reserve fund, the balance of which (17·76 lakhs) was then distributed between the Municipality and Government. Since then the Trust's nett revenue has been more than equal to the demand put upon it. The gross receipts have risen 93 per cent. from 11·1 to 21·4 lakhs, while gross expenditure rose only slightly from 3·9 to 4·1 lakhs in 1911-12 and is to drop in 1913-14 to 3·8 lakhs. The nett revenue has has thus within six years been increased by no less than 145 per cent. from 7·2 to 17·1 lakhs.

It will be seen from item 7 in the table in para. 2 that the Trust's profits have been steadily improving from year to year, which means that the expansion of their nett revenue has outstripped the expansion of Interest and Sinking Fund charges, due to their annual borrowing of capital for acquisition and development of the Trust's Estates.

COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL, 1912-13, WITH REVISED, 1912-13.

RECEIPTS.

Original, 1912-13—3,022; Revised 1912-13—2,984; Nett Decrease 38, i. e., 1·25 per cent.

The repeal of Section 73 saved the Municipality from paying the 141 shown in the budget as Municipal Contribution under Section 73; the decrease of 38 is therefore purely nominal. There is really an increase of 103, i. e., 5 per cent. of which no less than 85 occurs under the heading of Interest on Cash Balances and is due mainly to the Capital Expenditure of the year being only a little over 20 lakhs instead of the 36 lakhs anticipated. There are decreases of 13 and 21 in East Agripada and Memonwada due to the acquisition of lands in those estates being taken up much later than was anticipated; and there is a big decrease of 35 in Nowroji Hill partly consequent on the police of demolishing houses in order to admit light and air to surrounding houses and partly due to temporary sheds being cleared away in order to permit of the filling of the low land on the East of the cliff. It is satisfactory to note that these decreases aggregating 69 are out-balanced by improvements to the extent of 90 in revenue of nearly all our other estates, thanks to the great demand there has been for our land this year; the most noticeable improvements are in Mandiv 12 and the Dadar-Sion Estates 19. The big increase of 37 in Mathew Road Estate is due to the payment of heavy arrears by the United Mills Co.

EXPENDITURE.

Original, 1912-13—2528; Revised. 1912-13, 2519; Nett decrease 79, i. e., 3 per cent.

This decrease is mainly under the heading of Municipal taxes 51, 25 corresponding to decreased revenue already referred to in Nowroji Hill, East Agripada and Memonwada Estates, and 26 owing to the original estimate not allowing for vacancies. There is a large decrease of 26 under interest, owing to the fact that the budget provided for a full half-year's Interest, owing to the fact that the budget provided for a full half-year's Interest and Sinking Fund Charges being paid, whereas owing to the late date of the loan only about three months' charges were incurred.

NETT RESULT. SURPLUS 465.

The net result of the decrease of 38 in receipts and the saving of 79 in expenditure is that the anticipated surplus of 423 in the original budget becomes a surplus of 465 in the revised budget. This surplus will go to swell the opening balance of the Capital Account in 1913-14, and now that Section 79 has been abolished, will remain at the disposal of the Trust instead of being paid over to the Municipality.

COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL, 1913-14, WITH REVISED, 1912-13.

RECEIPTS.

Original, 1913-14—3062; Revised, 1912-13—2984; Nett Increase 78, i. e., 2·6 per cent.

The recent resumption by Government of about 2-5ths of the Parel estate will reduce revenue by 9 in 1913-14 while extension of quarries on Nowroji Hill and of the filling in on the west of the cliff will result in a decrease of 10. In Bhatwadi a decrease of 5 is expected owing to the currency of free periods after recent leasings. The large decrease of 31 in Mathew Road is not a real decrease, but is due to payment of heavy arrears in the current year as already noticed. There is also a decrease of 25 expected in interest earnings as unspent balances are not likely to be so large as in 1912-13. These decreases, however, are altogether out-balanced by increases of 62 in Memonwada and of 13 in East Agripada due to the progress of acquisition and increases in the permanent revenue of all the other Estates due to the unprecedentedly large areas leased in the current year. The most noticeable increases are 47 in Princess Street and 33 in Sandhurst Road. It is noteworthy that the Municipal contribution, which had been steadily increasing from 2 lakhs in 1904-05 to 9·1·4 lakhs in 1912-13, falls in 1913-14 by Rs. 4,500 in spite of an increase in Municipal Assessments; because under the new Act the contribution is proportionate to actual collections of General Tax and not to Assessments as hitherto.

EXPENDITURE.

Original, 1913-14—2622; Revised, 1912-13—2519; Nett Increase 103, i. e., 4 per cent.

There is a small reduction in maintenance charges due to the handing over of some of our roads to the Municipality and a decrease of 27 in interest under Section 68 owing to the amount payable on 1st April 1914 being for only 9 months (i. e., up to the date of the repeal of Section 68) instead of 12. This is just counterbalanced by an increase of 27 in Municipal taxes owing to the acquisition of houses in Memonwada and East Agripada and the extension of temporary leasings. The main item in the increase of expenditure is 111 on account of Interest and Sinking Fund charges of the loan of 1912-13.

NETT RESULT. SURPLUS 440.

The nett result of the increase in receipt of 78 and the larger increase in expenditure of 103 is that the surplus in 1913-14 will be 440 as against the 465 of 1912-13.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

COMPARISON OF REVISED, 1912-13, WITH ORIGINAL BUDGET, 1912-13.

OPENING BALANCE.

Revised 1912-13—4639; Original, 1912-13—4162; Nett Increase 477, i. e., 11·5 per cent.

This is due to actual expenditure in 1911-12 falling short of budgetted expenditure by 602 of which 564 was under the head of acquisition, while on the other hand the 141 budgetted as receipts under Section 73 was not paid by the Municipality.

OTHER RECEIPTS.

(a) Sale Proceeds of Lands and Buildings.

Revised, 1912-13—463; Original, 1912-13—104; Nett Increase, 359 i.e., 345 per cent.

This large increase is mainly due to the purchase of 29,323 square yards in Parel (Scheme XXX) by the Morarji Goculdas Mill for Rs. 3,04,071. In Sandhurst Road also there were sales yielding Rs. 11,000, which were not anticipated at the time of the original bubget. Demolition was carried on more rapidly than anticipated in Schemes V and VI consequent on the decision to push on with King's Circle and new roads thereabouts, in Scheme XXXI, in order to make way for the new Municipal high level storm water drain, and in other Schemes on account of the unexpectedly large demand for our land this year. Hence the all-round in sale proceeds from acquired buildings. In quarry receipts the decrease of 25 is mainly due to our protracted dispute with the contractor which resulted in the quarrying being stopped.

LOAN PROCEEDS.

Revised, 1912-13—2,545; Original, 1912-13—2,437; Nett Increase, 108, i. e., 4·4 per cent.

The loan of 25 lakhs was expected to be floated at 97-8 while the average rate actually obtained was Rs. 101-12-8.

APPROPRIATION FROM GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Revised, 1912-13—465; Original, 1912-13—426; Nett Increase, 41, i. e., 9·7 per cent.

The increase has been explained under the several heads of revenue.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1912-13—2,816; Original, 1912-13—4,970; Nett Decrease, 2,154, i.e., 43·4 per cent.

This large decrease is mainly under the head of Acquisition in which there is a saving of no less than 1,567 or 43 per cent.

It was anticipated that the East Agripada Revised Scheme would be sanctioned by Government early in the year; but Government decided to defer sanction until the Amendment Act was passed, and consequently the 500 reserved for this Scheme was saved. Another big saving was that of 247 on the Parel Road Police Accommodation Scheme, where legal difficulties have arisen which will probably result in the abandonment of the Scheme. In the North of the Island legal difficulties have delayed proceedings for the acquisition of houses in Village Sites for which over 4 lakhs were provided in the original estimate.

It was anticipated that there would be two Special Collectors at work throughout the year, but unexpected difficulties have prevented Government from appointing the second. This explains the decrease of 16 under Establishment and there were smaller savings in the Engineer's Establishment and in the Tribunal.

The saving of 12 under Cost of Management was due to duty on the Trust debentures being charged at 1-2 per cent instead of 1 per cent. as anticipated.

Under Works there is a saving of 118 which is due to the Police Accommodation Schemes on Parel Road and Chunam Kiln Road, for which 150 was provided, not being started yet.

The delay in the declaration of the East Agripada Scheme resulted in a saving of 11 for Chawls.

On the other hand, to make up the shortage of work in these Schemes the Engineer has pushed on with the filling below Nowroji Hill and with the construction of a specimen length of about 200 yards of the Eastern Avenue which can now be seen just beyond the tramway terminus at Parel, giving a good idea of what the complete Avenue will look like. The Engineer has also provided an extra 8 for tarring the new Chunam Kiln Road.

The original budget provided for the payment of 424 Trust's profits for 1911-12 to the Municipality under Sec. 79, but that sum has been saved by the repeal of that section.

COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL BUDGET FOR 1913-14 WITH REVISED BUDGET FOR 1912-13.

EXPENDITURE.

Original, 1913-14—5,405; Revised, 1912-13—2,816; Nett Increase, 2,589 i. e., 92 per cent.

We will consider the necessary expenditure in 1913-14 first in order to deduce the amount of the loan by which our available resources must be supplemented in order to meet it. The Engineer's programme of Work is appended. The chief works of the year will be new Chawls along the railway east of Nowroji Hill, filling in Dadar-Matunga Scheme and in East Agripada, the continuation of Sandhurst Road through Nowroji Hill to Elphinstone Bridge, filling and road construction in the Parel Street Scheme, and the Police Accommodation Schemes in Gamdevi, Chunam Kiln Road and Mazagon. The total of 63 lakhs provided for Work is more than 3 lakhs in excess of the expenditure in either of the two preceding years. It is hoped that there will be two Collectors working throughout the year, so that acquisition can be pushed on in the new Schemes and in the village cases in the north of the Island; and as heavy awards are expected in the Memonwada Scheme, a total of 423 lakhs has been provided for expenditure on all Schemes in the year. Under Management and Establishment an increase of 26 is provided for, mainly in connection with the re-organization scheme and the employment of a second Collector throughout the year.

OPENING BALANCE.

Original, 1913-14—5,296; Revised, 1912-13—4,639; Nett Increase, 657, i. e., 14·2 per cent.

Once more we have owing to the unexpected savings in the current year an unnecessarily large opening balance for the new year. We can safely reduce it by the end of 1913-14 to about 27 lakhs. There, therefore, remains out of the proposed expenditure of 5,405 about 2,822 to be provided by sale-proceeds, profits in the General Account and the loan.

SALE PROCEEDS.

Original 1913-14—382; Revised, 1912-13—463; Nett Decrease, 81, i. e., 18 per cent.

The main item in sale-proceeds is one of 260 on account of land which the Sassoon Mills are negotiating to purchase in Parel, while 48 is expected from the Railway Company for a strip of land which they are acquiring from as between Dadar and Matunga stations. In Nowroji Hill clearance of houses to make room for quarrying is anticipated and in the Memonwada Scheme some houses are to be pulled down in order to carry Nagdevi Street, which is at present a blind alley, into Parel Road. Hence the large items against these schemes. Quarry receipts are expected to decrease as the quarry on the line of Sandhurst Road on Nowroji Hill will be worked out in the rains.

THE LOAN.

Out of the 2,822 referred to in para. 16, 382 is provided by sale-proceeds and 440 by profits in the General Account. There remains about 2,000 to be found by a loan. We can safely provide for a loan at part accordingly 20 lakhs is provided in the budget as the loan for 1913.

* 0 0 0 omitted.

Note—With reference to Engineer's No. 808 dated 4th February 1913, the Board decided at the meeting that Rs. 20,000 should be provided for an engine and thirty trucks, Scheme VI. The Chairman's note should be read subject to this modification.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 4th March to 6 a.m. on the 5th March.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	6	6
Total mortality for today from all causes ...		89

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THE TWO SERVICES.

In the 1913 edition of the "Magna Charta," about to be issued, it is asked that the pay of lower deck ratings be reconsidered, and increased in such a manner that those, who have not been benefitted by the recent increases, may receive consideration, that progressive pay be granted to seamen, stokers and equivalent ratings after three years man's time, that the system of continuous progressive pay be re-considered and extended to all ratings to ensure a possibility of the maximum rates being reached before completing time for pension; that re-engaging pay of 3d. per day be granted to all lower-deck ratings on re-engaging to complete time for pension, that special allowances be granted to all married men; that promotion to chief petty officers be accelerated; that the C. P. O. rating where practicable and warrant and commissioned rank be extended to all ratings in proportionate numbers; and that all ratings be granted good conduct badges up to a total of five.

It is now announced officially that subalterns of the Royal Artillery will be promoted to the rank of captain on completion of thirteen years' service. At first, at any rate, it will be the garrison branch of the regiment that will be affected. The causes of the great block in that branch are threefold. Firstly, during the war in South Africa, the one branch of the Service, for which there was little scope in the field, was the garrison artillery as such, but a very large number of officers were wanted for special service; under the circumstances, it was natural that the garrison artillery, should have been called on to supply them. The officers taken were mostly captains; they were seconded and subalterns promoted in their places. The run of promotion was so great that some subalterns got their steps with only four and a half years' service. When, at the end of the war, the seconded captains had to be absorbed, a block was inevitable. Secondly, before the Territorial Army came into being, the Militia, and Volunteer, artillery was almost all garrison, and naturally that branch provided the Adjutants. This was all changed when the Territorial Army was constituted, nearly all the artillery became field, and the places of the garrison artillery captains, who had been Adjutants, were taken by officers of the field list; the absorption of these men increased the block. Thirdly, the establishment of lieutenant-colonels was reduced owing to the appointments of officers in command of Militia and Volunteer districts being done away with, and until a few years ago the number of lieutenant-colonels in India was much below the proper proportion, consequently promotion was retarded. The subalterns, who will first come under the operation of the new rule, are officers who joined from various sources during the war, many of them were much older than those joining from the Academy, and a large proportion of these must reach the age limit before further promotion can come to them. When this occurs, the congestion will gradually be relieved and promotion will become normal again.

The supplementary Estimate contained in the Parliamentary White Paper issued on the 5th inst. provides for the expenditure of something approaching an additional £250,000 upon the army. It is interesting to notice that £50,000 of this sum is included for payment under the National Insurance Act. The extra Indian troops sent to, and maintained in, China, during the late revolution, has cost the taxpayer close on a £100,000; while the reduction of the South African has cost England, not South Africa, £68,000. Various little extra expenses make up the modest balance.

In "Some Thoughts on Fortress Warfare," translated from the French for the "Journal of the Royal Artillery," it is shown how the increased range and power of modern guns affects the construction of fortresses. The necessity of permanent fortifications being constructed so that they can resist very heavy artillery is emphasised by a reference to Port Arthur, where the Russians only provided sufficient thickness of cover to resist the siege guns which, it was known the Japanese Army were equipped with; but the Japanese brought up heavier guns, and destroyed the cover. If a fortress is to achieve its object of denying a locality to an enemy with a relatively small force, it must be permanently fortified with armour and concrete. A fortress will be designed to deny to an enemy a locality which will be of great importance to him in carrying out his plans—for instance, it may include a great railway centre, the possession of which is all-important to an invader to enable him to supply his army. It may, therefore, be a place that the invader must do more than mask—one that he must take. To make the town or central position safe from modern artillery, fire the outer line of permanent forts must be eight miles from it. To merely mask a fortress of such a perimeter will take a large number of troops; to reduce it will take a much larger number, and they will have to be troops of the very best calibre. It may be argued that the garrison of such a fortress will lock up a great many men, but it must be remembered that it is generally intended to garrison these places with men of the second line troops—men too old for active warfare in the field, but still formidable behind fortifications. The idea of making these places so strong that they can only be reduced by regular siege operations is fully justified; for, you would be neutralising for a considerable period a large force of the enemy without reducing your own effective force in the field.

The meeting of the National Rifle Association showed that the members are much disturbed by the falling off of the number of entries for the Bisley meeting. There are many members of the Association who consider that the conditions under which the King's Prize is shot for should be reconsidered. At present it is open only to actually serving Territorials. It is suggested that it should be opened to all comers, or at any rate to all Service men. The difficulty is that the prize is given by the King, and was originally given by Queen Victoria, to encourage rifle shooting by the Volunteers. Since that time, conditions of military service in this country have so changed, owing to the establishment of the Territorial Force in place of the old Volunteers, that it does not seem out of the question that the King should be approached with a view to getting his sanction to an alteration of the competition to all members of the Services—Royal Navy, Regular Army, Special Reserve, Territorials, and National Reserve. The winning of this prize is a goal to which every keen marksman of the Territorial Army looks as the summit of his ambition

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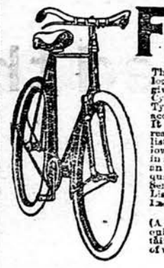

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